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# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 32 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

RAIN CLOAKS,  
\$2.00.

**THE HARDY DRY GOODS COMPANY.**  
CHEAPSIDE, - NAPANEE.  
Art Window Shades full size Complete 25c Each.

Men's Soft Bosom Shirts  
Separate Cuffs.  
50c.

## DOUBLE COUPON SALE CONTINUES ANOTHER WEEK.

we will give Double Coupons on all purchases, except Cotton Staples.

Along with our regular Semi Porcelain Ware we have a lot of fancy China Ware which we will give to any who prefer as follows ;

**WITH EVERY DOLLAR PURCHASE**—we will give a handsome China Bread and Butter Plate.

**WITH EVERY \$2.50 PURCHASE**—We will give choice of Fancy China Cake Plate, Fancy China Spoon Holder or Cream Jug.

**WITH EVERY \$3.25 PURCHASE**—we will give choice of Fancy China Biscuit Jar, Fancy Cup and Saucer, or Fancy Celery Dish.

**WITH EVERY \$3.75 PURCHASE**—we will give choice of Fancy China Syrup Jug and Plate, Cream and Sugar Set, China Salad Bowl or Butter Dish.

## White Lawn Waists Sale.

We have just cleared a manufacturer's lot of high class White Waists. We will start selling them Saturday. We have placed them in three lots :

### Lot 1 at 75c

Contains Waists value from 90c to \$1.25.

### Lot 2 at \$1

Contains Waists value from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

### Lot 3 at \$1.50

Contains Waists value from \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

TAPE GIRDLE CORSETS,  
39c the Pair.

75c Gold Brand Belts 39c.  
\$1.25 Gold Brand Belts 50c.  
Crush Silk and Leather Belts  
25c and up.

Wash Dress Goods Reduced.  
15c Goods for 10c.  
25c Wash Dress Goods for 15c.

### Sailor Hats 25c

Special for Saturday and next week, Ladies Sailor hats 25c each.

### New Flannel and Cashmere Waists.

For boating and seaside wear—\$2.25, 2.75, 2.90. Colors in Cream, Cardinal, Navy and Sky. These are new styles.

### Hot Weather House Dresses \$1.25

Cool and comfortable, separate skirt and jacket for house wear, made of American Batiste print, \$1.25 the suit. All sizes in the lot.

### Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Good ones \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.  
Good useful ones for all wear 50c, 75, 85 \$1.00.

### Ready-to-Wear Hats 57c

Values \$1.00 to 1.75 in ready-to-wear hats for 57c.  
Ready trimmed hats half price.

### Wash Silk Waistings

A new lot fancy stripe wash silk waistings placed in stock some white grounds with blue, pink, oxblood helio and oxidized stripes. Also plain cream or black. Price 35c the yard.

### The Best Summer Shirts 50c to \$1.00

The best we ever held and we believe the best in the market to-day, all sizes 14 to 17. Soft fronts 50c, 75, \$1.00. Short bosom, Dresser front 75c, \$1.00. Shirts with collars attached for men or boys 50c. Boys soft bosom shirts no collars 50c.

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## Hot Weather House Dresses \$1.25

Cool and comfortable, separate skirt and jacket for house wear, made of American Batiste print, \$1.25 the suit. All sizes in the lot.

## Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Good ones \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.

Good useful ones for all wear 50c, 75, 85 \$1.00.

Many bargain lots are placed on our counters every week and sold that never get mention in this space.

August Butterick Patterns, Delinator and Fashion Sheets now ready. Fashion Sheets sent to any address for a one cent postage stamp.

# THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

## BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,  
West Side Market.

## THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$475,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS  
RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON  
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND  
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.  
Napanee Branch

## CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Mr. H. B. McCabe has removed his PAINT SHOP from D. E. Frisken's old stand, to Webster & Boyes, on Dundas Street, opposite Williams' Livery Stable.

Owing to lack of room he was compelled to make this change, and in his new quarters he will be pleased to greet all his old customers, as well as any new ones who wish anything in his line. Now is the time to have your buggy or wagon nicely painted for the coming summer, and have it done right and as cheap as good workmanship will allow.

H. B. McCABE,  
Carriage Painter.

## READ THIS

If you want your horses properly shod bring them to my place of business.

D. HENWOOD'S Old Stand.

Having secured the business of the late D. Henwood, I would be pleased to greet all the old customers and new ones as well.

Being a practical workman I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at moderate prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Edward Graham

Fishing tackle. MADOLE & WILSON.

Famous Quick Meal Gasoline stoves and Oxford Jewell gas stoves.

MADOLE & WILSON.

## HOUSE FOR SALE.

That desirable property situated on the corner of Donald and Water Streets, 2 lots, with young orchard, good well, good fences and first class garden land. Good frame house with cedar.

Apply to

E. J. POLLARD,  
At the Office of this Paper.

## TENDERS WANTED!

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to July 25th, 1904, for the construction of about

### 1,100 Feet of Sewer

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's office.  
Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. H. WILLIAMS,  
Chairman Street Committee.

F. F. MILLER, Engineer.

Napanee, 23rd June, 1904. 30-b



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Monday, July 25, 1904, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.  
Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

FRED GELINAS.

Secretary and acting Deputy Minister.  
Department of Public Works.  
Ottawa, June 24, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

## Do You Need a Paper Hanger,

One who is sure to give the best of satisfaction.

Arthur Briggs

having had an extensive experience in paper hanging, both in the medium and better qualities of papers, guarantees the best of satisfaction. My place of business is on Dundas street, in the Wilson block, formerly occupied by Joseph Gates.

I am also a competent painter and fully qualified to execute all orders. Charges Moderate.

## The Best Summer Shirts 50c to \$1.00

The best we ever held and we believe the best in the market to-day, all sizes 14 to 17. Soft fronts 50c, 75, \$1.00. Short bosom, Dresser front 75c, \$1.00. Shirts with collars attached for men or boys 50c. Boys' soft bosom shirts no collars 50c.

## MID-SUMMER SALE OF

# BOOTS and SHOES

We find at this season of the year we have several pairs of different makes left over, and to sell these off quickly in the next ten days we give you the following prices:

Men's Calf and Vici Kid Laced Boots, Goodyear Welt, regular \$2.75 and \$3.50, sale price	\$1.50
Ladies' Vici Kid Buttoned Boots, pointed toes, regular \$2.50 and \$3.50, sale price	\$1.25
Ladies' Vici Kid Oxfords, pointed toes, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00, sale price	\$1.00
Ladies' Strap Slippers, small sizes, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50, sale price	75c
Misses' Don Oxfords, pointed toes, regular \$1.00, sale price	75c

## WILSON & BRO.,

The Reliable Shoe Dealers.

## Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

Business School founded 1877. Thorough and complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as bookkeepers and shorthand reporters.

\$37.00 pays board room and tuition, electric light use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and laundry etc. for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at same time from same place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the library department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.,  
Belleville, Ont.

## VOTERS' LIST, 1904.

Municipality of the Village of Bath, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 5 and 6 of the Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, at the Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal elections, and that said list was first posted up at my office at Bath, on July 11th 1904 and remains there for inspection.

Electorates are called upon to examine said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

MAX ROBINSON.

Clerk of Municipality of Bath.

Dated this 20th day of July 1904.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Oshawa," will be received at this office until Saturday, August 6, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Public Building at Oshawa, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and on application to the Postmaster at Oshawa. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

FRED GELINAS.

Secretary and acting Deputy Minister.  
Department of Public Works.  
Ottawa, July 16, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

Bug death insures the vines against blight and greatly increases the yield of potatoes. Sold by

MADOLE & WILSON.

Hambly and Vanluven shipped hogs Thursday. \$5.00 per hundred was the price paid.

The Eastern Methodist Sunday school excursion, Thursday morning was well patronized, and all enjoyed themselves immensely.

## CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*



CANADA—FRIDAY, JULY 22nd, 1904

## WAR NEWS.

### WEDNESDAY'S SUMMARY.

News comes this morning of an engagement on Friday last near Tatschekiao, the most southerly position held by Russia on the Manchurian railway. The Russian General had posted 5,000 men on the heights seven miles south of the town. General Oku's command has been close to this position for almost two weeks, and on Friday he sent 10,000 men to drive the Russian from the heights. The 'Times' correspondent says the engagement lasted nine hours and that the Russians were driven out, although reinforced during the battle. They left two hundred dead on the field. Following the proportion of wounded in other recent battles, the Russian loss in killed and wounded must have been between 800 and 900. The Russian losses in the Motien Passes on Sunday are now placed as high as 2,000, but this may be an exaggeration. The Japanese believe that Kurapatkin will make another attempt to recover these passes, which are essential to the safety of retreat from Tatschekiao and Haicheng should retirement become necessary. Retreat, with the Japanese in possession of the passes, would be more hazardous even than a general engagement at Tatschekiao.

The Japanese and Russians have now met under almost all conditions likely to arise, and there has not yet been placed to the Russian credit a single win. The thing is amazing looked at in detail. At the Yalu the Japanese crossed two rivers and climbed almost precipitous heights. At Kinchow they took a splendidly fortified position bristling with guns, wire entanglements and mines. Military critics say they did there what was regarded as theoretically impossible. At Telien the Japanese artillery changed the Russian retreat into a rout and killed almost two thousand men. At the Motien Passes, where Russia made her first attack on an entrenched Japanese position, her troops were driven back in confusion by an inferior force. Again at Tatschekiao the Japanese took entrenched heights by assault. The Russian losses in these battles have at least twenty thousand killed or wounded, while Japan has probably less than half that number, her only really great casualties being at Kinchow. In face of all this the only conclusion one can reach is that Japan has fought her great adversary to a standstill, and will in all human probability emerge victorious.

### THURSDAY'S SUMMARY.

Russia has scored her first win on land. On Monday there was a general engagement northeast of Tatschekiao in which the Japanese were driven back with a loss of ten guns. They retreated as far as Siamater, which is some fifteen miles east of the most advanced positions taken up by the Takushan army. The report is not official, but seems not an improbable one. The result of the engagement shows that Kurapatkin has a very large part of his available force around Tatschekiao.

The presence of the Vladivostok squadron in the Pacific opens an international guessing competition. Where are these three magnificent cruisers going? What is their programme? They were last seen yesterday headed southeast and going at full speed. Incidentally they sank a small Japanese merchant ship, but that was by the way, just as a small boy will smash a window in passing a deserted house. That the Japanese permit the squadron to put to sea at will is almost incomprehensible. Admiral Kamimura has under his command a squadron decidedly stronger, and one would have supposed that a close blockade had been maintained. The most feasible explanation is that the Russia, Kurik and Gromoboi are engaged in some other plan than at

## PERSONALS

Mrs. Jas. Roblin left on Wednesday for Toronto to visit her sister, Mrs. M. Getty. Mr. and Mrs. M. Getty returned to their home in Toronto after a couple of weeks visit in Napanee.

Miss Agnes Cranston, of Queensboro, is visiting friends in Deseronto.

Miss Gertie Chapman, Toronto, is holidaying in town.

Mr. John M. Wright, furniture merchant, Yarker, was in town on Saturday and favored us with a call.

Miss Ethel Youmans was the guest of Mrs. A. Vanluven Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Charles and Byrne Black are spending two weeks' vacation in Lindsay.

Miss Edith Morden, of Napanee, is visiting at Lonsdale.

Miss Rose Dufoe is spending her holidays at her home in Selby.

Miss Agnes Cranston, Queensboro, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mrs. Henry Kimmerly of Deseronto spent Wednesday in Napanee.

A. R. Downer and family, and W. Billingham and family have moved from Napanee to St. Thomas, where they will reside in future.

Don Gerow, Simcoe, is home on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerow, Palace road.

The Kingston Whig says Chief Elmer of Kingston will act as one of the judges at the Firemen's Demonstration here on August 10th.

Miss Draper, trained nurse, Kingston, is in attendance on Mr. Denis Daly, Piety Hill, ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Nicholas Vanalstine, Mill street, is spending the week in Kingston visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Samuel Howard is ill with appendicitis.

Miss Byers, of Centreville, who has completed her course of training as a nurse in the Kingston General Hospital, is visiting friends in Napanee.

B. F. McKim, son of John McKim, a former resident of Napanee, is ill at Winnipeg, having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. K. J. Strong, of Napanee, is visiting in Picton this week.

Mrs. Blewett, of Napanee, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Davison, Picton.

Mrs. J. J. Minchinton is visiting friends and relatives in Toronto this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Brown, Buffalo, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gordatier, and friends.

## Pure Extract

—OF—

Mr. Gordon Minchinton is home from the Ontario Business College, Belleville, and is in camp with the choir of St. Mary Magdalene church at Beaver Lake.

Mr. H. E. Walsh, of Toronto, spent Wednesday with friends in town.

Mr. J. N. Osborne, Miss Martha Calver and Miss Laura Osborne took in the Newburgh Sunday school excursion to Kingston on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. E. Paul and family left on Wednesday for Camden East on a week's visit.

Calvin Pine, a resident of Napanee for

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

## HAVE YOU TRIED J. F. SMITH'S 40 CENT COFFEE.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP,  
\$1.00 Per Gallon.

Carnations 30 Cents per Dozer.  
AT— J. F. SMITH'S.

## DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Mrs. Stewart Woods, and son, Elm Creek, Manitoba, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Misses Edith and Minnie Miller and Mr. Chas. Miller and friends, took a trip to Montreal and Quebec this week.

Miss Edna Arnott, Toronto, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Thompson.

Mrs. Landrick Saul and Miss Lizzie Saul leave next week for Vancouver, B. C.

Miss Florence Hughes, Detroit, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Kelly, Newburgh.

Misses Blanche and Florence Gibbard are camping at Bygatt's, on-the-bay.

Mrs. W. A. Hammond and little daughter, of Minneapolis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Dufoe.

Mr. W. A. Garrett, is holidaying at Toronto and Niagara. Mr. W. McIntosh, Belleville, is in charge of the McIntosh store during his absence.

Mr. Chas. Moore, wife and family, of Buffalo, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Lindsay, on Tuesday, and will spend a short time visiting at Sydenham.

Dr. Beeman and family, Newburgh, are camping at Beaver Lake.

Miss Corbett, Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Hardy.

Dr. Freeman Huffman, wife and son, of Fulton, N. Y. are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Huffman.

Mr. Jesse Amey, Ernestown Station, was a caller at our Office on Saturday.

Mrs. McKim, and daughter, Montreal are guests of her mother, Mrs. Bardette, Newburgh.

## VANILLA

(guaranteed made from Vanilla Bean.)

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Winifred Templeton and Mr. J. F. VanEvery at the Presbyterian Church, Napanee at 9 p. m. on Wednesday, July 27th.

Mrs. F. L. Hooper and Miss Hooper are guests of Mrs. George Thompson New-

## Entrance Exams.

### NAPANEE BOYS.

Sam Bartlett.	Harry Boyle.
Willie Buchanan	Arthur Chalmers.
Gay Chapman.	Rosa Dufoe.
Harold Denison.	Willie Denison.
Charles Ford.	Willie Goodman.
Amos Joyce.	Ray Kaylor.
Claude Knight.	Arthur Laughlin.
John McCarten.	Frank McCutcheon.
Bert McKitterick.	Willie Laughlin.
Harold McLeod.	Manly Marshall.
Miles Miller.	Ralph Parks.
Willie Perry.	George Savage.
Rosa Sills.	Harold Smith.
Willie Tobey.	Oakland Valleau.
Haldane Vanalstine.	Bruce Waar.
Wilfred Wilson.	Clarence Windover.

### GIRLS.

Marguerite Abell.	Beatrice Banghar.
Katie Blute.	Genevieve Bygart.
Clara Bowen.	Keitha Chattersor.
Ethel Collins.	Winifred Craig.
Annie Crawford.	Jennie Cummings.
Hazel Denyes.	Susie Donovan.
Edna Fife.	Helena Finigan.
Lillian Franklin.	Minto French.
Leila Frank.	Elna Frizzell.
Ida Garrison.	Katie Gates.
Gracie Graham.	Lizzie Grass.
Kathleen Hooper.	Arenda Howe.
Marion Johnston.	Ethel Joyce.
Annie Kilbrann.	Pearl Lyke.
Josie Loucks.	Lillian Madden.
Edith Milbing.	Lenora Milne.
Marion McCall.	Olivia McMillea.
Gertrude Outwater.	Leah Parks.
Edna Peters.	Alcoe Preston.
Florence Rendell.	Laura Rockwell.
Pearl Spencer.	Mary Stovel.
Helen Temple.	Edie Vanalstine.
Helen VanLuven.	Kathleen Wagner.
Nellie Wagner.	Helen Williams.
Flasie Young.	

—at—

## THE MEDICAL HALL

Fred L. Hooper.

small Japanese merchant ship, but that was the way, just as a small boy will smash a window in passing a deserted house. That the Japanese permit the squadron to put to sea at will is almost incomprehensible. Admiral Kammura has under his command a squadron decidedly stronger, and one would have supposed that a close blockade had been maintained. The most feasible explanation is that the Rossia, Kurik and Gromobol have a rendezvous somewhere else than at Vladivostok, where they coal and refit. The fox terrier has been watching the wrong hole.

In leaving the Sea of Japan and striking out into the Pacific the Vladivostok squadron becomes of supreme interest to Canadians and Americans. Our own C. P. R. Empress liners and the big boats sailing from San Francisco to Japanese ports may be stopped any day and ordered to produce their manifests and show that they carry no contraband of war. If the squadron is going to engage in raiding Japanese coast towns and seizing shipping it will be a very real thorn in the flesh to the Mikado's kingdom. It may have even more important work in hand. There has been much talk of the Russian Baltic fleet sailing to the east in such strength as to assure victory. The presence of the three powerful cruisers would greatly strengthen the Baltic fleet, and it would not be a great surprise were they to await the coming of these reinforcements in the Pacific or the Indian Ocean. In any event Admiral Skrydloff has given the Japanese naval tacticians a problem of the first importance to work out.

The Times correspondent, who seems to be in very close touch with Kurcki's army, says that an engagement began on Tuesday morning and was still in progress when his message was sent. It is evident that the Japanese General is sticking to his foe at Motienting like sealing wax. He has the power to assume the offensive. That he does not do so proves that he awaits the development elsewhere of the plan of campaign.

The feeling in Great Britain regarding the operations of the Russian volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea is intense. The protest of the British Minister at St. Petersburg against the seizure of the Malacca is couched in respectful but strong language. It is believed the ship will be released. If she is not she will be retaken. That would mean war, and as the Russians have their hands pretty full at the moment they are not likely to court further trouble. The Czar seems disposed to disavow the action of his cruisers.

Buy your Christie's fancy buscuit, and bottled and canned goods for picnics, all kinds and fresh at  
**GREY LION GROCERY.**

**BIRTHS.**  
KELLAR—At Newburgh on Sunday, July 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kellar a son.  
HOLMES—At Midland, on Sunday, July 10th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Holmes, a daughter.  
ROBINSON—At Bath, July 17th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Norval Robinson, a son.

**MARRIAGES.**  
BELL—BRADSHAW—On the 11th inst., in the Methodist church, Selby, by Rev. R. Duke, Richard Robert Bell, to Florence, daughter of Harvey Bradshaw, all of the township of Tyendinaga.  
SPENCER—McVICKER—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, July 6th, 1904, Amos Spencer, of Adolphustown, and Miss Agnes McVicker, daughter of Capt. Daniel McVicker Deseronto, Rev. A. J. Harvey Strika officiating.

**DEATHS.**  
PHIPPEN—At Conway on Tuesday, July 19th 1904, Mrs. H. Phippen.  
GERMAN—At her home, North Fredericksburgh, Sunday evening, 17th July, 1904, Emeline Schermehorn, relict of the late Garrett German, aged 82 years, 8 months and 11 days.  
SAGAR—At Kingston, on Monday, 18th July 1904, Mrs. Josephine Sagar.  
LINDSAY—At Kingston on Saturday morning, July 10th, 1904, Charles Lindsay, aged 21 years.  
JOHNSTON—At the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, July 14th, 1904, Thomas Johnston, of Stella, Amherst Island, aged 64 years.

Gas, Hot water heating attachments for your range boiler.  
**MADOLE & WILSON.**

Mr. H. E. Walsh, of Toronto, spent Wednesday with friends in town.

Mr. J. N. Osborne, Mr. Martha Calver and Miss Laura Osborne took in the Newburgh Sunday school excursion to Kingston on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. E. Paul and family left on Wednesday for Camden East on a week's visit.

Calvin Pine, a resident of Napanee for the past thirty years, left Tuesday for Forsters Island, where he will enter the home for aged Foresters.

The many friends of Mr. Henry Spencer will be sorry to hear he has a very bad attack of sciatica.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lucas is spending a few days at Moscow, renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Kathleen Wagar is the guest of Miss Nellie Reunie, Silville.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ferguson and Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas and children, drove to Deseronto on Sunday evening last in company with Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Beatrice, who took the North King for Rochester.

Master Joe and Miss Irene Glenn, of New York, are visiting relatives in town and surrounding country.

Miss Jennie Hawley and master Whit Fralick, of Chicago, arrived last Saturday to spend two weeks with Miss Hawley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hawley.

Mrs. Arthur Downey, of Belleville, came down on Saturday last, and returned the same evening accompanied by her niece, Miss Dora Smith, South Napanee.

Mr. John Watson has returned after spending two weeks in Whitby and other places.

Denis Daly has improved somewhat during the past few days, and hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

Mrs. J. L. Boyes gave a "tin shower" from the young married ladies for the coming bride, Miss Winnie Templeton, Miss Hardy gives a "handkerchief shower" from the young ladies for the same young lady whose wedding takes place on the 27th of the month.

W. S. Hinch, Fresno, California, surprised his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hinch, on Saturday night, by opening the door and saying "hello" as a greeting. He was not expected and the meeting was a great joy to his parents.

Quite a number took in the excursion to Manitoba on the 19th. Amongst the number were Mrs. C. A. Graham and sisters, Mrs. Hawley and Mrs. Johnston; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Miller, Mrs. G. G. Grieve, Miss Mabel Shorey and Miss F. Currie and sister.

F. S. Scott was in Kingston Wednesday attending a meeting of the I. O. O. F. Relief Association.

Mrs. W. R. Gordanier wishes to announce to the public that she has no intentions of leaving town and her music class will reopen the 1st August.

Chas. Frizzell, of the post office department, was in Belleville Tuesday.

Mr. M. Nixon is home on a visit to his mother.

Dr. Elmer J. Lake, specialist, of Kingston, was in town Wednesday. He makes a professional visit to Napanee every other Wednesday, his office being at the Campbell House.

Miss Phemie Coates spent last week in Deseronto with her sister, Mrs. Thos. Naylor.

Mr. Chas. Hambly is very ill at his home.

Miss Jennie Marshall, Kingston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Coates.

Mrs. R. Dinner and two daughters are holidaying at St. Catharines.

Mrs. A. A. Vanluven and little daughter spent last week with friends in Newburgh.

Mrs. Brown, Chicago was a guest of Mr. Wm. Coates on Sunday.

Miss Bessie McRossie, New York, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McRossie.

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Lane and little son, of College Park, Virginia, are guests of his mother, Mrs. Freeman Lane.

Mrs. Jas. Scott is spending a few days in Montreal.

Mrs. Jas. Douglas left this week for a couple of months visiting with friends in Melita, Man., and Indian Head, N.W.T.

(guaranteed made from Vanilla Bean.)

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Winnifred Templeton and Mr. J. F. VanEvery at the Presbyterian Church, Napanee, at 9 p. m. on Wednesday, July 27th.

Mrs. F. L. Hooper and Miss Hooper are guests of Mrs. George Thompson Newburgh.

Miss Lena Williams is the guest of Miss B. Madden, Newburgh.

Miss Baker, Birmingham, N. Y. is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Rixen, Strathcona.

Mrs. Jas. Kelly and daughter, Toronto, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Messrs Howard Nesbitt and Herb Mc Kim, of Toronto Dental College, are holidaying at their homes in Newburgh.

Dr. M. S. Lane, Newfields, Nicaragua are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Huffman.

Mrs. W. B. Perry, Penetanguishene, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Huffman, Richmond.

Mrs. Young, Westplain, was a caller on The Express on Saturday.

Miss Nettie and Grace Pringle, spent this week the guests of the Misses Pollard at Glen Island.

Miss Allen, Athens, Ont. is the guest of her uncle, Mr. F. Chinnock.

The Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe returns to Camden East this week, after having had an enjoyable holiday. A portion of his holiday was spent at Sharbot Lake and a portion with his brother, the manager of the Ontario Bank, Aurora. Mr. Radcliffe intended visiting his niece, Miss Gertrude Radcliffe, at Dunnville, but in consequence of sickness there, had to defer his visit. Mr. Radcliffe preached for Canon Muckleston at Perth, Sunday last and whilst there was the guest of Colonel and the Miss Matheson. Sharbot Lake is becoming quite popular as a summer resort.

Mr. Jas. Young is confined to his home with illness.

Miss Tomblin, Belleville, spent last week the guest of Mrs. C. D. Wartman.

Miss Sibbald is spending her vacation in Muskoka.

Mr. Roy Clark spent Sunday in Sydenham.

Mrs. Bell, Deseronto, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Green, representing the Star of the East Gold Mine, in Hastings, is in town in the interest of his company.

Harry A. Granger and wife, of Canby, Minn. are visiting his father, A. W. Granger, Strathcona.

Mrs. J. P. Baker, Dexter, N. Y. was visiting friends in Kingsford and Strathcona last week.

Mrs. F. F. Miller, spent this week with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Ed. Hunt, Chicago, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lafferty, York Road.

Mr. Stephen Gibson, left this week for Manitoba.

Miss Lezlia Hoselton, Bath, is visiting her sister Mrs. Frank Richards, Kingston.

Miss Millie E. Hoselton, Kingston, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Bath.

Helen Williams, Nellie Wagar, Flossie Young.

# THE MEDICAL HALL

Fred L. Hooper.

NEWBURGH. BOYS.

Stanley Asselstine, Patrick Cavanaugh, Harry Dunn, Arthur Emberly, George Finley, Arthur Hanes, James Keao, Milton Lewis, Eddie Miller, Percy H. Paul, Peter Pomrov, Charles H. Reid, Arthur Shorte, Orlando Sutton, Archie Stover, Earl P. Warner, Kenneth Valentine.

GIRLS.

Edith Asselstine, Florence Arney, Armeta M. Buckler, Florence Burleigh, Etheldreda Castiday, Flossie Clyde, Edna Dopking, Helen Finkle, Lena Hannah, Jennie Johnston, Floeta M. Kellar, Marion Lapum, Adelaide Norris, Ruth M. E. Paul, Marian Rily, Olive Switzer, Maggie M. Sexsmith, Alesia Scriver, Pearl Sproule, Olive Salsbury, Lizzie Winter, Edna M. Wilson, Edna Allen, Myrtle Boyer, Lillian Buckler, Mary K. Campbell, Gladys Calder, Mabel Clarke, Lena Emberly, Kathleen Finn, Eva G. Hannah, May E. Johnston, Cloie Kennedy, Florence McGill, Hazel Morreton, Inez L. Price, Florence Switzer, Bessie Switzer, Alea Scriver, Lena Storms, Maud Salsbury, Nina Wilson, Carmel Whalen.

TAMWORTH BOYS.

Robert Allen, Walter Coxall, Hudson W. Elliot, Will. Haggerty, Ferdie Miller, James O'Neil, Charlie Wells, Damon Byrden, Irvine Dopking, Percy Garbutt, Arthur Matthewson, Denis Nortle, Calvin D. Silver, Geo. Wagar.

GIRLS.

Willma Beatty, Lena Dowling, Lillian Gurbitt, Blanche Hunter, Mary McKeown, Pearl Murphy, Hazel Card, Kathleen Dawson, Lizzie Groult, Marie Johnston, Myrtle McCormick, Cressa Murphy.

(For Bath Exams see last page.)

Lennox Fall Fair will be held in Napanee on 20th and 21st September.

Kitchen Cabinets. Keeps your spices separate. Separate apartments for each. Every well regulated house should have one. Call and see them.  
at BOYLE & SON.

# OUR ANNIVERSARY SALE

We stop a moment to note the fact that it is just two years since we began business here, and we take this opportunity of expressing our sincere and grateful thanks to our many friends and customers for their liberal patronage. To show you how we appreciate your kindness we purpose holding for the next ten days

# A SPECIAL SALE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

So come along and bring your money with you, for an endless chain of bargains await you at

**McINTOSH BROS.**  
Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager. RENNIE BLOCK.



# THE DOGS OF THE EAST

## 'Take Possession of the Streets of the Great Cities.

(Illustrated according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four by Wm. Balfour of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Revelations xxii., 15, "Without are dogs."

"I never could sympathize with the slur which the Bible casts upon my canine friends," once said an old man to me. "St. John in that passage of Scripture, 'Without are dogs,' seems to despise the dog as I despise the buzzard or the hyena. He seems to picture the infernal regions as the only suitable place for their kennels. He insinuates their companionship for man to be a humiliation and a degradation. Now, in contrast to that assertion, I have far more respect for an honest dog than I have for a dishonest, deceitful man. I count among my dearest friends some of the representatives of the canine race. Indeed I go so far in my respect for dogs that if in that heavenly land I found one of the beautiful dogs I have owned on earth sleeping at my feet in that abode of bliss or looking up into my face with the expression of love and fidelity I have seen so often I should not feel it any blight, but rather an enhancement of my happiness."

We love to look at the masterpieces of Sir Edwin Landseer, the painter of dogs. There seems to be something even more than human in his "Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner," something more than mere brute ferocity in his "Stag at Bay," something more than a sportsman's halloo in the "Return from Deer-stalking." But the flashing eyed, powerful chested, clean limbed, glossy coated models of Landseer are entirely different physical specimens from the outcast dogs of the east. Have you ever stopped and looked with pity upon a poor mangy cur crawling along the street? Have you seen disease like porcupine quills sticking out all over him? Have you seen the people shy off as he came along and heard the passersby say: "Poor dog! Why do not the dog catchers come along and put him out of his misery?" Have you ever seen dogs with their ears torn off and their tails amputated by some carriage wheel or hopping upon three legs because the fourth has been cruelly broken by a stone? Well, there are lots of such dogs in the east. There are hundreds and thousands of those poor, miserable, physical mutilations that cower in the dark corners of the Palestine cities or sun themselves upon the hard stones like the blind or the crippled beggars who there seem to be everywhere. And so when St. John declares, "Without are dogs," I believe he means that in heaven we shall have no blinded eyes, no diseased skins, no crippled limbs, no deaf ears and no physical disfigurements. All the hideous physical sights which one sees in the wards of the hospitals shall be forever done away.

### PHYSICAL INFIRMITY.

How much this transformation means to many sufferers none but they can realize. It is very hard for the deformed and the cripples to maintain spiritual and mental sweetness and serenity. It is easy for a man with a fine constitution and a perfect physical form to be cheerful and happy, but how difficult for one who has to suffer continual pain and is shut out by deformity from the

battle evidently ends by the death of the victim or by the escape of the pursued.

### NO SELFISHNESS IN HEAVEN.

What is the Johannian meaning of this mortal combat between the tribal dogs of the east? Why, it means that in heaven there are to be no family meannesses, no contemptible, merciless ways such as are often found at the earthly fireside. It means that instead of one father and one mother gathering their own children about them in one "Mansion of Light," and saying to one of themselves: "Shut the door and keep every one else out. We have enough now. Let all others take care of themselves as best they can," all men will be brothers, and all women sisters. There we shall all be sons and daughters of one God, who is the Father, and have kinship to one Christ, who is the Elder Brother. It means that in heaven there will be no envious plebeian blood, and no distinctive, supercilious, aristocratic blood, because there we shall all have been washed in the royal blood of Jesus. It means that in heaven no wealthy man's wife will be able to suck out the life of a poor sewing girl merely because she is poor, and no employer will be able to grind his employees down until it means physical and mental and often spiritual death. It means no vendetta or blood feud, it also means no financial vendetta or money feud.

Roaming again through the dark, narrow, crowded streets of eastern Palestine, I surmise, from the words of my text, that heaven is to be a place of honored and jubilant occupations. It is to be a place where the words "menial" and "servile," "scavenger" and "scullion," "hireling" and "dependent," "lackey" and "underling" will be unknown. All words signifying a degraded work will forever disappear when the lexicons of earth shall be forever consumed upon the funeral pyre of a burning world. It does not mean that heaven is to be a place of inaction, and stagnation and stupidity. But it does mean that heaven is to be a place where all workmen shall be honored alike and where the duties of one immortal shall be respected as much as are the occupations of other immortals.

### DOGS OF THE EAST.

Following my first premise that heaven is to be a busy place my second premise is likewise true. How do I know that the busy occupations of heaven will never offer despised work for the redeemed immortals? The words of my text prove that. The dogs of the east were the scavengers. The eastern people had no wonderful systems of sewerage as have we. They had no means of carrying away by subterranean pipes the offal and refuse of their large towns. But all the refuse of the kitchens and the homes and the barns were and are thrown into the streets where the dogs devour them. In heaven, however, we shall have none of the repulsive and abhorrent occupations with which earth has been cursed. Do you wonder that when I rode into Damascus and saw lying in the streets the dead body of a horse, over which the dogs were fighting and gormandizing, I should catch a glimpse of a heavenly vision, where there shall be no loathsome occupations as is this one of the canine scavengers of the east? Heaven is, however, to be a place of glorious, happy, jubilant, honored occupations.

of beauty, graceful and glorious with heavenly loveliness and eternal in ever developing life. "Ye shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth its fruit in its season; and whatsoever ye doeth shall prosper." What is your choice? Will you live a life of beauty and usefulness, a life patterned on that divine life which Christ lived on earth, ending in a triumphant resurrection, or will you choose the wickedness, the vice, the corruption, of the world, feeding like the eastern dog on the carrion of life and becoming in nature like him? Remember, if ye live after the flesh ye shall die, and from that abode of bliss, where there are joys forever more, you will be excluded with all whose natures have grown fierce and cruel and debased. "Without are dogs."

## BLUNDERS OF DIPLOMATS

### TERRITORIES THAT HAVE GONE ASTRAY.

British Commissioner Gave Part of the State of Maine to the States.

You don't happen to have seen a stray State about anywhere, do you? A State that does not seem to know where it is, or why it's there, or to whom it belongs? If you have seen such a country, don't fail to notify Mother Europe. Perhaps it is one of the many territories that have got lost in one of her periodical house-movings, or spring-cleanings.

To explain: The various congresses of the Great Powers, summoned from time to time to settle outstanding disputes, have been known to lose sight of whole territories, which, as a result, have passed into the hands of the wrong people, or have been left entirely without owners.

Such a country is Iceland. It was left languishing on the European doorstep by the Congress of Vienna. For this marvellous body of diplomats, if you please, had never heard of Iceland, and did not know there was such a country! That it now belongs to Denmark is entirely due to this curious oversight.

Part of the work of the Vienna Congress was to despoil Denmark. That Power had shown itself constantly friendly to Napoleon—not by its own sympathies, but because Napoleon had a little way of forcing his friendship on small Powers.

To punish Denmark for this, the Congress compelled her to give up Norway, which she then owned, to Sweden. Had anybody mentioned that there was a country called Iceland to be had for the asking, the Powers would promptly have handed it over.

### TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

But no mention was made of it. After the Congress was over, and the conventions signed, by which one Power took this, and another that, it dawned upon the diplomatic mind that Iceland had been left—appropriately enough—in the cold. Denmark, accordingly, was not robbed of it.

If ignorance was the cause of the dropping of Iceland from the schemes of the Powers, sheer boredom on the part of a British Commissioner lost to Canada a huge chunk of territory. This was a part of the State of Maine, over which there was a furious dispute between Britain and America last century.

Lord Ashburton, the British Commissioner, set out with the American representatives to settle the boundary of the State of Maine with Canada. They decided to mark the boundary along a certain line, drawn from the St. Lawrence River to the sea.

It so happened that the river St. John flows from somewhere about that point on the St. Lawrence, and its mouth, on the Atlantic, is almost in the same latitude as its source. Said the American commissioners: "As this river seems to flow pretty

## JAPANESE IN DISGUISE

### SPIES THAT PENETRATE MANCHURIAN WILDS.

The Experiences of a Japanese Who Had Played Many Roles.

It is no secret that there are Japanese in disguise as Chinese going with impunity among the real Chinese all over the Russian lines, as coolies or navvies, barrack builders, trench diggers, peddlars, hewers of wood and drawers of water, vendors of beer and cigarettes and cheap pocket knives and everything else imaginable. The Russians know it, say the Singapore Straits Budget, but cannot prevent it, for there is absolutely no telling a Japanese from a Chinese if made up alike, and the question cannot be solved by excluding all, for the Russians cannot get along without the Chinese. The British in India without any Hindoos would not be more helpless. Though we hear so much of Russian emigrants and peasant soldiers "pouring" into this part of the world, they seem to have been swallowed up, for when there is work to be done it has to wait till Chinese can be got. Without them the Russians seem unable even to carry on the war. And when Chinese are admitted one never knows which one among them may be a disguised Japanese.

Of course, as long as he is in Manchuria he keeps his secret as closely as the grave, for his life probably depends on it. But having got clear away he likes to be rid of pigtail and dirty garb, and become once more a clean and decent Japanese. Usually the transformation is effected in private, so that none but his intimates know, for at a lodging house used by both nationalities,

### NOBODY KEEPS COUNT

or notices if a Chinaman goes in or a Japanese comes out. So it is rather curious work getting on the track of these men from Manchuria and finding out anything about them.

Of course, they do not reveal their identity and tell all they know to any one; but on the other hand, even the most discreet man can have an acquaintance or two, with whom he may converse about his adventures, so long as he is only telling of things which can be seen and known by all. It is no secret that hawkers go from village to village in Manchuria, selling buttons and tapes, and doing other harmless necessary business, even in reports infested by the Hung-hu-tze, the Red Beard Bandits. It is no secret that a man can join the bandits, raiding towns, stealing whole herds of cattle, cutting telegraph wires and tearing up rails to baffle the pursuing forces and disappearing as swiftly and mysteriously as De Wet in the Transvaal or Aguinaldo in the Philippines. And it is well known how, in the last resort, if hotly pressed, the bandits can either make terms and share the loot with the Cossacks or resume the role of peaceful peasants and appear in the fields working as innocently as any yokel that ever lived on a farm.

The peasantry do not as a rule betray them, for several reasons. First, from the fear of vengeance; secondly, because the Hung-hu-tze rather follow the style of old Robin Hood in posing as friends of the poor (as a matter of policy); and finally, because the Cossacks themselves are worse brigands than the Hung-hu-tze. Soldiers chiefly prey on the poor and helpless, leaving the influential people carefully alone. The people in this part of the world simply say: "It is all the same whether we have Chinese officials or foreign, for we are robbed in either case. Chinese or foreign soldiers all are ruffians and swashbucklers alike, bully us, take what they will and pay half or nothing, do what they will with women, and who can resist? Heaven wills that beings must suffer certain evils."



## PHYSICAL INFIRMITY.

How much this transformation means to many sufferers none but they can realize. It is very hard for the deformed and the cripples to maintain spiritual and mental sweetness and serenity. It is easy for a man with a fine constitution and a perfect physical form to be cheerful and happy, but how difficult for one who has to suffer continual pain and is shut out by deformity from the sports and exercises of companions to be sweet tempered and genial to all about him. "What is the matter with So-and-so?" I once asked a dear friend of mine about a mutual acquaintance. "He is so touchy and sensitive that the least wind from the east will twist him all out of shape." "Yes," answered my friend, "that is true, but perhaps you have forgotten that that man was born lame. If you ever stop to think, you will also find that nearly all men and women born with physical infirmities are cross and crabbed and touchy and sensitive." "I never thought of it," I answered. "I believe—yes, I know you are right." Physical infirmity is accompanied by and, in fact, involves mental pain and anguish. All this will be done away with in the celestial city. There will be no defects or deformities there to sadden the soul and try the temper of the redeemed. The withered limb, the distorted spine, will be left behind with the mental and spiritual deformities they have produced. The cripple will rejoice that the gnawing agony that made his life on earth a period of humiliation and suffering is gone forever. "Without are dogs."

## THE HOWL OF WARNING.

Roaming again through the crowded streets of Palestine, I find that the same merciless tribal bitterness and mortal enmities which were once rampant among the North African Indians are prevalent among the dogs of the east. As each Indian tribe owned its own territory and in time of war it meant death for a member of one tribe to be found wandering about in the "land of strangers," so the dogs of the east take possession of the different streets of the great cities. Each canine tribe has its sentinels standing guard at the end of the streets. Then if one dog of another tribe enters that street the howl of warning is given. At once all the other dogs of that tribe leap to their feet and, as a pack of hungry wolves, make a mad rush for that stranger to tear him limb from limb.

We must study my text in the canine language of the east. Old hunters tell us that no man has truly heard a lion roar unless he has heard of defiance in the dark jungles of the king of the forest sound his call African continent. Then the awe-striking power of that voice seems to come from everywhere and yet from nowhere. The hills are sounding boards which toss the echoes as the battledores throw the shuttlecocks backward and forward. Then the fawns squat down with fright, and the mother birds press lower upon their nests, and the very leaves of the trees seem too terror-stricken to move. Like the roaring lions in the African forests, are the howlings of the dogs in the streets of Damascus and Jerusalem. When one canine tribe plunges upon a dog of another tribe which wanders into their street or territory it seems as though all the demoniacal voices of the infernal regions are let loose. First there comes the sharp, angry bark, as though the picket line of a great army had fired a gun to call the host to arms, then muttered growls, then the frightened bark of the pursued dog, then a very pandemonium of barkings and growlings and angry, snarling canine voices. They awake the sleeping tourist so suddenly that at first he will start up from his bed with fright. Then follows the suggestive silence as the

occupations with which earth has cursed. Do you wonder that when I rode into Damascus and saw lying in the streets the dead body of a horse, over which the dogs were fighting and gormandizing, I should catch a glimpse of a heavenly vision, where there shall be no loathsome occupations as is this one of the canine scavengers of the east? Heaven is, however, to be a place of glorious, happy, jubilant, honored occupations.

Roaming again through the narrow, crowded streets of eastern Palestine I know from the simile of my text that the Christian's earthly translation is not to be a horror, a tragedy, a terrific, a repulsive and a terror inspiring demise. When the Christian dies he does not die like a dog, but he ascends as did the Saviour. He does not growl and whine with fear, but he mounts from joy to joy, from sublimity to sublimity, from exultation to exultation, from glory to glory.

## AS THE DOG DIES.

The eastern dog's death is a gloomy picture. He dies the death of all wild beasts, and that death is a tragedy. Some years ago the author of a history of the beasts of the African forests made this statement, which will long live in my memory: "No beast or bird or reptile in all the dark continent dies a natural death. No sooner does his physical strength weaken than there are some bestial or serpentine cannibals or some enemy of his species ready to feed upon his dying body and still the feeble or the quick beatings of his heart." That means every deer or fawn that dies, dies a tragic death. Every quick eyed and sharp clawed lynx must fall in time before a mortal foe. Every monster leader of the elephantine herd, every shaggy maned Bengal king, must die a violent death. So dies the dog; but, thank God, so does not die the Christian.

Sometimes 'tis true that the body of man may die the death of a dog, but the Christian has hope in his death. Though his body perish in battle or in accident, though it may be crushed or burned, so that it cannot be recognized, his soul is safe. He has the consciousness that Christ is able to keep that which has been committed to him and whatever may befall the body the soul will be preserved.

## LEGEND OF KING SOLOMON.

Oh, ye mortals, destined to live forever either in bliss or in misery, does not the offer that Christ makes you stir your desire for salvation? Accept his proffered gift, and then be your end what it may, your being rooted up from this world, with its bitter fruits of sorrow and pain and misery, will mean nothing more than your being transplanted into that supernal garden in which you will grow and flourish and bear fruit to the honor and glory of God. There is an old legend that when King Solomon was a boy one day he begged his teacher to show him a miracle. Nathan thrust his finger into the soil and dropped therein a little seed. Immediately that seed began to sprout. While the lad looked on the two little green leaves grew into a round stem. Then the stem swelled out with the trunk of a large tree. Then the tree, like "the seven candlesticks of the altars," and the birds of the air flew into those branches and built their nests and reared their young. While he looked blossoms grew upon that tree, and then those blossoms were changed into the deep rich red fruit which blushed like the glow of the setting sun. That is merely a legend, but there is a real miracle which can be worked in your lives infinitely greater than young Solomon is supposed to have seen.

The seed of eternal life planted by the Holy Spirit in your heart can change your whole nature. Instead of those qualities which degrade you to the level of the brutes, instead of the sinful propensities which distort and deform your being, there shall grow from that divine seed a plant

representatives to settle the boundary of the State of Maine with Canada. They decided to mark the boundary along a certain line, drawn from the St. Lawrence River to the sea.

It so happened that the river St. John flows from somewhere about that point on the St. Lawrence, and its mouth, on the Atlantic, is almost in the same latitude as its source.

Said the American commissioners: "As this river seems to flow pretty straight from one point to the other, would it not be a good idea to make it the frontier line between the States and Canada?"

The British Commissioner had grown rather tired of the journey, so when the suggestion was mooted, he jumped at it, and the boundary was fixed.

The feelings of Britain and Canada may be imagined when the truth was revealed, after the signature of the treaty, that while the mouth of the St. John is about in the same latitude as its source in the St. Lawrence, in between, the river makes

A HUGE UPWARD SWEEP to the north, inclosing a vast territory, which had practically been handed over to the United States gratis.

But it was too late. We had agreed to the St. John frontier, and had to abide by the treaty. It was generally known as the "Ashburton Capitulation"—a State lost to the Empire because a commissioner was too tired to do his duty.

In the course of the European spring-clean before referred to—namely, the Congress of Vienna—quite a lot of small States got lost, with odd results in history. One of these is Moresnet.

Moresnet lies somewhere near Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Prusso-Belgian frontier. It was one of Germany's many independent States, but so small was it—a few square miles in area—that no notice whatever was taken of it at the Congress.

While Prussia was taking possession of this, and Austria that, while France was receiving one thing, and Britain another, nobody bothered about the ownership of Moresnet.

After the Congress, therefore, Moresnet awoke to find itself ownerless, in the midst of Europe. It remains so to this day; Prussia does not claim it for fear of offending Belgium, and Belgium dare not lay hands on it for fear of Prussia.

So it remains independent, though belonging to the German Customs Union. It sends conscripts to no European army, and pays taxes only to itself. Its governor is one year a Prussian major, another year a Belgian.

Through a similar oversight, a small district named Jungholz finds itself to this day in a queer position. It is situated in the heart of the German empire—in Bavaria—but belongs not to Germany, but to Austria, from which it is separated by hundreds of miles. Though in German territory, it sends conscripts to the Austrian army, and pays taxes to Austrian collectors.—Pearson's Weekly.

## SWALLOWS AND MICROBES.

Swallows and other migratory birds invariably shun those places which are in the slightest degree infected by noxious microbes. Thus they are never to be found in districts where cholera, yellow fever, the plague, and other epidemic diseases prevail. The districts which they select as their temporary homes are in all respects the most healthy that can be found. It is evident from this that persons who are afraid of catching cholera or other infectious diseases ought not to live in places which are shunned by these birds.

## AN ORATOR.

Johnny—Pa, what is an orator? Wise Pa—An orator, my son, is a speaker who speaks best when he has nothing to say.

On the poor and helpless, leaving the influential people carefully alone. The people in this part of the world simply say: "It is all the same whether we have Chinese officials or foreign, for we are robbed in either case. Chinese or foreign soldiers all are ruffians and swashbucklers alike, bully us, take what they will and pay half or nothing, do what they will with women, and who can resist? Heaven wills that beings must suffer certain evils." That is the attitude of

## THE CHINESE AT LARGE.

Of the Japanese who have been in Manchuria in Chinese guise, some find their way back via Shanhaiwan and Tientsin, some via Corea and some by steamer from Newchwang. There have been a dozen steamers leaving Newchwang since the ice broke up, and they took away over 15,000 Chinese, artisans, tradesmen, farmers and so on. All anxious to get away from the war, with its dangers and troubles, and its stopping of business. Out of the 15,000, perhaps there might be five disguised Japanese. I do not know and I merely guess. I really know of only one.

He belonged to Osaka and had been carpenter, coal dealer, bankrupt railway clerk, school teacher, steward on a steamer, had been in jail—of course not for any fault of his own—and then became a tourist's guide for Europeans and Americans doing the sights of Japan. He was in the Chino-Japanese War in 1894, but would not say in what capacity, though I verified his knowledge of the campaign and of some details that would not be known to a man who was not there. From 1895 his movements must remain his own secret, up to the Boxer time, when he was again in "a certain part of China," which is the current Japanese formula for saying, "Don't ask too much."

Since 1900 this man had been in various parts of Manchuria. Sometimes he went as a Japanese, but at other times "it was convenient for purposes of trade with the natives to pass as one of them." So it is; there are some hundreds of Europeans and Americans in missionary work who find it best to do the same. Once he kept a medium low class beerhouse for Russian soldiers "at a certain town." Then he was a Manchurian expectant sub-prefect, i.e., he had supposedly passed (by bribery) the civil service examinations up to the rank of sub-prefect, but was still in want of a berth, again a matter of bribery; meantime he belonged to the great army of unemployed and impecunious aristocracy of China. Again, he was

## A JAPANESE BARBER.

then a Chinese horse healer in a small way, travelling in remote country districts. He added, laughing, "I had no horses, no customers, never bought or sold an animal." I asked (well knowing): "Then what did you do?" He answered, "Yasumimashita, honto!" "Taking a rest, truly!" And we both laughed at the irony of it.

It was impossible to extract any admission that this man had been a bandit. He had seen the Hung-hu-tze, as every one had who travelled, say he had been one of them. He said, however, that there was no real secret about Japanese being among them; it was obviously in the nature of things, and need not be denied.

He said the bandits were quiet at present, for several reasons. The bandits had no concerted plans nor settled policy. Some of the leaders of bands were meeting secretly to discuss whether any combined movement could be organized in the summer and autumn, when farm work would again be slack and recruits robber bands would be plentiful. Probably something could be arranged, but not what the outer world seemed to think; not the formation of a grand army of national liberation, nor any such ambitious thing.

The Hung-hu-tze were chiefly men of very high motives. They were

## PHYSICAL INFIRMITY.

How much this transformation means to many sufferers none but they can realize. It is very hard for the deformed and the cripples to maintain spiritual and mental sweetness and serenity. It is easy for a man with a fine constitution and a perfect physical form to be cheerful and happy, but how difficult for one who has to suffer continual pain and is shut out by deformity from the sports and exercises of companions to be sweet tempered and genial to all about him. "What is the matter with So-and-so?" I once asked a dear friend of mine about a mutual acquaintance. "He is so touchy and sensitive that the least wind from the east will twist him all out of shape." "Yes," answered my friend, "that is true, but perhaps you have forgotten that that man was born lame. If you ever stop to think, you will also find that nearly all men and women born with physical infirmities are cross and crabbed and touchy and sensitive." "I never thought of it," I answered. "I believe—yes, I know you are right." Physical infirmity is accompanied by and, in fact, involves mental pain and anguish. All this will be done away with in the celestial city. There will be no defects or deformities there to sadden the soul and try the temper of the redeemed. The withered limb, the distorted spine, will be left behind with the mental and spiritual deformities they have produced. The cripple will rejoice that the gnawing agony that made his life on earth a period of humiliation and suffering is gone forever. "Without are dogs."

## THE HOWL OF WARNING.

Roaming again through the crowded streets of Palestine, I find that the same merciless tribal bitterness and mortal enmities which were once rife among the North African Indians are prevalent among the dogs of the east. As each Indian tribe owned its own territory and in time of war it meant death for a member of one tribe to be found wandering about in the "land of strangers," so the dogs of the east take possession of the different streets of the great cities. Each canine tribe has its sentinels standing guard at the end of the streets. Then if one dog of another tribe enters that street the howl of warning is given. At once all the other dogs of that tribe leap to their feet and, as a pack of hungry wolves, make a mad rush for that stranger to tear him limb from limb.

We must study my text in the canine language of the east. Old hunters tell us that no man has truly heard a lion roar unless he has heard of defiance in the dark jungles of the king of the forest sound his call African continent. Then the awe-striking power of that voice seems to come from everywhere and yet from nowhere. The hills are sounding boards which toss the echoes as the battledores throw the shuttlecocks backward and forward. Then the fawns squat down with fright, and the mother birds press lower upon their nests, and the very leaves of the trees seem too terror-stricken to move. Like the roaring lions in the African forests, are the howlings of the dogs in the streets of Damascus and Jerusalem. When one canine tribe plunges upon a dog of another tribe which wanders into their street or territory it seems as though all the demoniacal voices of the infernal regions are let loose. First there comes the sharp, angry bark, as though the picket line of a great army had fired a gun to call the host to arms, then muttered growls, then the frightened bark of the pursued dog, then a very pandemonium of barkings and growlings and angry, snarling canine voices. They awake the sleeping tourist so suddenly that at first he will start up from his bed with fright. Then follows the suggestive silence as the

occupations with which earth has been cursed. Do you wonder that when I rode into Damascus and saw lying in the streets the dead body of a horse, over which the dogs were fighting and gormandizing, I should catch a glimpse of a heavenly vision, where there shall be no loathsome occupations as is this one of the canine scavengers of the east? Heaven is, however, to be a place of glorious, happy, jubilant, honored occupations.

Roaming again through the narrow, crowded streets of eastern Palestine I know from the simile of my text that the Christian's earthly translation is not to be a horror, a tragedy, a terrific, a repulsive and a terror inspiring demise. When the Christian dies he does not die like a dog, but he ascends as did the Saviour. He does not growl and whine with fear, but he mounts from joy to joy, from sublimity to sublimity, from exultation to exultation, from glory to glory.

## AS THE DOG DIES.

The eastern dog's death is a gloomy picture. He dies the death of all wild beasts, and that death is a tragedy. Some years ago the author of a history of the beasts of the African forests made this statement, which will long live in my memory: "No beast or bird or reptile in all the dark continent dies a natural death. No sooner does his physical strength weaken than there are some bestial or serpentine cannibals or some enemy of his species ready to feed upon his dying body and still the feeble or the quick beatings of his heart." That means every deer or fawn that dies, dies a tragic death. Every quick eyed and sharp clawed lynx must fall in time before a mortal foe. Every monster leader of the elephantine herd, every shaggy maned Bengal king, must die a violent death. So dies the dog; but, thank God, so does not die the Christian.

Sometimes 'tis true that the body of man may die the death of a dog, but the Christian has hope in his death. Though his body perish in battle or in accident, though it may be crushed or burned, so that it cannot be recognized, his soul is safe. He has the consciousness that Christ is able to keep that which has been committed to him and whatever may befall the body the soul will be preserved.

## LEGEND OF KING SOLOMON.

Oh, ye mortals, destined to live forever either in bliss or in misery, does not the offer that Christ makes you stir your desire for salvation? Accept his proffered gift, and then be your end what it may, your being rooted up from this world, with its bitter fruits of sorrow and pain and misery, will mean nothing more than your being transplanted into that supernal garden in which you will grow and flourish and bear fruit to the honor and glory of God. There is an old legend that when King Solomon was a boy one day he begged his teacher to show him a miracle. Nathan thrust his finger into the soil and dropped therein a little seed. Immediately that seed began to sprout. While the lad looked on the two little green leaves grew into a round stem. Then the stem swelled out with the trunk of a large tree. Then the tree, like "the seven branches," became like the seven candlesticks of the altars, and the birds of the air flew into those branches and built there nests and reared their young. While he looked blossoms grew upon that tree, and then those blossoms were changed into the deep rich red fruit which blushed like the glow of the setting sun. That is merely a legend, but there is a real miracle which can be worked in your lives infinitely greater than young Solomon is supposed to have seen.

The seed of eternal life planted by the Holy Spirit in your heart can change your whole nature. Instead of those qualities which degrade you to the level of the brutes, instead of the sinful propensities which distort and deform your being, there shall grow from that divine seed a plant

representatives to settle the boundary of the State of Maine with Canada. They decided to mark the boundary along a certain line, drawn from the St. Lawrence River to the sea.

It so happened that the river St. John flows from somewhere about that point on the St. Lawrence, and its mouth, on the Atlantic, is almost in the same latitude as its source.

Said the American commissioners: "As this river seems to flow pretty straight from one point to the other, would it not be a good idea to make it the frontier line between the States and Canada?"

The British Commissioner had grown rather tired of the journey, so when the suggestion was mooted, he jumped at it, and the boundary was fixed.

The feelings of Britain and Canada may be imagined when the truth was revealed, after the signature of the treaty, that while the mouth of the St. John is about in the same latitude as its source in the St. Lawrence, in between, the river makes

## A HUGE UPWARD SWEEP

to the north, inclosing a vast territory, which had practically been handed over to the United States gratis.

But it was too late. We had agreed to the St. John frontier, and had to abide by the treaty. It was generally known as the "Ashburton Capitulation"—a State lost to the Empire because a commissioner was too tired to do his duty.

In the course of the European spring-clean before referred to—namely, the Congress of Vienna—quite a lot of small States got lost, with odd results in history. One of these is Moresnet.

Moresnet lies somewhere near Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Prusso-Belgian frontier. It was one of Germany's many independent States, but so small was it—a few square miles in area—that no notice whatever was taken of it at the Congress.

While Prussia was taking possession of this, and Austria that, while France was receiving one thing, and Britain another, nobody bothered about the ownership of Moresnet.

After the Congress, therefore, Moresnet awoke to find itself ownerless, in the midst of Europe. It remains so to this day; Prussia does not claim it for fear of offending Belgium, and Belgium dare not lay hands on it for fear of Prussia.

So it remains independent, though belonging to the German Customs Union. It sends conscripts to no European army, and pays taxes only to itself. Its governor is one year a Prussian major, another year a Belgian.

Through a similar oversight, a small district named Jungholz finds itself to this day in a queer position. It is situated in the heart of the German empire in Bavaria—but belongs not to Germany, but to Austria, from which it is separated by hundreds of miles. Though in German territory, it sends conscripts to the Austrian army, and pays taxes to Austrian collectors.—Pearson's Weekly.

## SWALLOWS AND MICROBES.

Swallows and other migratory birds invariably shun those places which are in the slightest degree infected by noxious microbes. Thus they are never to be found in districts where cholera, yellow fever, the plague, and other epidemic diseases prevail. The districts which they select as their temporary homes are in all respects the most healthy that can be found. It is evident from this that persons who are afraid of catching cholera or other infectious diseases ought not to live in places which are shunned by these birds.

## AN ORATOR.

Johnny—Pa, what is an orator? Wise Pa—An orator, my son, is a speaker who speaks best when he has nothing to say.

on the poor and helpless, leaving the influential people carefully alone. The people in this part of the world simply say: "It is all the same whether we have Chinese officials or foreign, for we are robbed in either case. Chinese or foreign soldiers all are ruffians and swashbucklers alike, bully us, take what they will and pay half or nothing, do what they will with women, and who can resist? Heaven wills that beings must suffer certain evils." That is the attitude of

## THE CHINESE AT LARGE.

Of the Japanese who have been in Manchuria in Chinese guise, some find their way back via Shanhaiwan and Tientsin, some via Corea and some by steamer from Newchwang. There have been a dozen steamers leaving Newchwang since the ice broke up, and they took away over 15,000 Chinese, artisans, tradesmen, farmers and so on. All anxious to get away from the war, with its dangers and troubles, and its stopping of business. Out of the 15,000, perhaps there might be five disguised Japanese. I do not know and I merely guess. I really know of only one.

He belonged to Osaka and had been carpenter, coal dealer, bankrupt railway clerk, school teacher, steward on a steamer, had been in jail—of course not for any fault of his own—and then became a tourist's guide for Europeans and Americans doing the sights of Japan. He was in the Chino-Japanese War in 1894, but would not say in what capacity, though I verified his knowledge of the campaign and of some details that would not be known to a man who was not there. From 1895 his movements must remain his own secret, up to the Boxer time, when he was again in "a certain part of China," which is the current Japanese formula for saying, "Don't ask too much."

Since 1900 this man had been in various parts of Manchuria. Sometimes he went as a Japanese, but at other times "it was convenient for purposes of trade with the natives to pass as one of them." So it is; there are some hundreds of Europeans and Americans in missionary work who find it best to do the same. Once he kept a medium low class beerhouse for Russian soldiers "at a certain town." Then he was a Manchurian expectant sub-prefect, i.e., he had supposedly passed (by bribery) the civil service examinations up to the rank of sub-prefect, but was still in want of a berth, again a matter of bribery; meantime he belonged to the great army of unemployed and impecunious aristocracy of China. Again, he was

## A JAPANESE BARBER.

then a Chinese horse healer in a small way, travelling in remote country districts. He added, laughing, "I had no horses, no customers, never bought or sold an animal." I asked (well knowing): "Then what did you do?" He answered, "Yasumimashita, honto!" "Taking a rest, truly!" And we both laughed at the irony of it.

It was impossible to extract any admission that this man had been a bandit. He had seen the Hung-hu-tze, as every one had who travelled. He said, however, that there was no real secret about Japanese being among them; it was obviously in the nature of things, and need not be denied.

He said the bandits were quiet at present, for several reasons. The bandits had no concerted plans nor settled policy. Some of the leaders of bands were meeting secretly to discuss whether any combined movement could be organized in the summer and autumn, when farm work would again be slack and recruits robber bands would be plentiful. Probably something could be arranged, but not what the outer world seemed to think; not the formation of a grand army of national liberation, nor any such ambitious thing.

The Hung-hu-tze were chiefly men of very high motives. They were



malcontents ne'er-do-weels or escaped criminals, Chinese, Manchu, Mongol, Ordos, Eleuts, Buriats and even a few Russians, fugitives from the Siberian prisons. Most of them had no aspirations or thoughts beyond mere self-preservation and the need of daily bread. Their motives were almost entirely of the most sordid, and political questions or national issues never entered their heads, except in so far as they might directly affect the bandit business. They took to the business

#### FOR A LIVELIHOOD.

The stories about the Hung-hu-tze being in the pay of Japan were absurd; it was plain that there was no way to convey any pay to them, nor any means to guarantee that the pay would be earned.

Any man who might become a member of a band might in time come to influence the other members of that band in any desired direction that was all that could be done, and it could not amount to much. Still, it might be worked up into a force with some cohesion in a few months; and if they could show a few successes every Chinaman in Manchuria would be ready to join the winning side. That sort of thing, however, counted for nothing, because what was wanted was a body of men willing to harass the Russians without waiting for them to be already losing. Of such men the numbers possible to raise were small, comparatively. But they were good. With a little instruction they made distinctly better soldiers in every way than the Russians, whether Cossacks or others.

My informant, while denying that he ever witnessed an engagement between Hung-hu-tze and Cossacks, stated that on several occasions the bandits had defeated a superior number of Russians. The latter usually allowed themselves to be outwitted and neglected the most ordinary precautions.

## THE SMALLER BATTLESHIP

### THE WAR IN THE EAST FAVORS THEIR USE.

#### British Admiralty Will Build Warships of Less Tonnage.

The day of the smaller battleship is coming. The instant destruction of the Petropavlovsk and the Hatsuse, by floating mines, has furnished conclusive proof that naval warfare in the future will be attended by dangers which no armor can guard against. There is, therefore, no object in sinking more money in a single battleship than is absolutely necessary in order to obtain the necessary speed and strength sufficient to carry big guns of long range.

Mr. Philip Watts, the Director of British Naval Construction, is now busy with his plans for the present year, and the next ships laid down will be of considerably smaller tonnage than those designed by Sir William White.

#### MUST TAKE THE LEAD.

Commenting on this matter, the London Express says: "It is Britain's duty to take the lead in naval construction. The strength of our navy lies not only in its numerical power, but also in its conformity. Our ships must conform as closely as possible to the conditions necessary to obtain the highest degree of security possible in modern naval warfare. The Far Eastern conflict has added much new information to our previous knowledge, based largely on theory, as to what might happen in this age of high explosives. We have now to turn these fresh facts to our advantage.

"Mr. Watts has always been in favor of the smaller battleship, and the wisdom of his belief has been fully confirmed. Not only will less money be locked up in a single structure, but there will be greater speed, which, in war time, is almost as important as fighting power.

## HEALTH

### BEFORE THE DOCTOR COMES.

Bleeding can generally be stopped by a bandage or compress. In case of alarming hemorrhage, as when a limb is cut off, or a large artery opened, tie a handkerchief around the limb above the wound, pass a stick through the loop so made and twist it tight. This is known as the Spanish windlass. It should not be left on more than an hour, as gangrene may result. Large wounds should be washed out and dressed the same as small ones, pending the doctor's arrival. Wounds of the face and head require the same treatment, but should be seen early by the doctor.

A slight injury to the eye may be treated by washing with boracic acid solution, but eyes are delicate parts to be touched by unskilled hands. To remove particles from the eye, turn up the lid by first drawing it down by the lashes, then laying on a match or toothpick and simply folding it up. Remove the particle with a soft blunt object, as the corner of a handkerchief rolled to a point, or a small roll of paper.

In treating a burn or scald, the object is to relieve pain by shutting out the air. If the skin is not broken, this may be done by putting on vaseline, or a paste made of baking soda and flour. A solution made of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water is a good dressing for a burn. If blisters form, do not prick or open them until ordered to do so by the doctor. If the burn is deep, so that some of the skin and flesh is gone, put the part at once into warm water, and keep it under water constantly until the physician comes. This relieves the pain and helps the healing process.

Stepping on a nail is a common hurt, and is dangerous, whether the nail be rusty or not. Wash the wound thoroughly in an antiseptic solution and let it soak in the same. Then put on poultices of flaxseed or some other clean material until all trace of soreness is gone. The danger of this or any other wound is increased by being soiled with barnyard earth, especially where there is horse manure.

In the case of a broken limb, surgical help must of course be sent for at once. If the leg or arm be broken, one of the best things to do is to lay the limb on a pillow, lengthwise, and bind the pillow firmly to the part with three or four strips of cloth, having broken part about the middle. This does not set the bone, but it keeps it from moving and gives comfort to the patient until properly treated. If away from the house, bind on a piece of board or any material which may be at hand, first putting a coat or shirt around the limb for padding, so that it will not be injured by rubbing on the rough surface. A splint for a broken finger may be whittled from thin board. Have it wide in the palm of the hand, then taper nearly down to the width of the finger, and long enough to extend beyond the finger end.

#### EARLY RISING.

Most persons who have lived to be old have been good sleepers, but this does not mean that they have been long sleepers. A good sleeper is one who sleeps well. He may sleep quite enough in six or seven hours to answer all his needs, and it would be folly for him to lie in bed three or four hours more. As a rule, long-lived persons have been early risers because they have been good sleepers. By "good sleep" is meant sleep that is sweet and sound, without dreaming—refreshing; the

## HINT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

### Importance of Making a Good First Impression.

A pebble at the fountain-head may change the course of a river; so a first unfavorable impression, produced perhaps by a soiled collar, a torn glove, muddy boots, or uncared-for finger-nails, has turned many a boy and girl downward who would otherwise have gone upward. They may not have dreamed that they were judged and condemned solely by their appearance. Perhaps no one ever told them how much depended on their being always neat and well "groomed."

But it makes no difference to an employer whether applicants for positions have been taught that a good appearance is their best testimonial or not. It does not matter how honest or capable they may be, how good their intentions, or how praiseworthy their ambition. He judges them as the world judges them—largely by their appearance.

In nine cases out of ten the employer—the world—is right in judging the qualifications of a worker by the pains he takes in making his person and clothing as attractive as possible. Everything about a man speaks his character. He puts his personality into everything he does, no less than his work. There are exceptions, it is true. Sometimes we see an untidy person who does good work; but these exceptions are rare, and, for all practical purposes, need not be reckoned with.

## LIMITS OF THE TORPEDO

### IT IS AN UNCERTAIN WEAPON IN WARFARE.

#### Steering Apparatus May Fail—Speed Decreases by Distance Run.

Every torpedo is practically a small submarine boat, in which automatic devices replace the crew. The whole idea of the fish torpedo was born out of the earliest submarines, and it is, in a sense, a development of the submarine born too soon.

The gyroscope is the twentieth century contribution to torpedo efficiency. Like most great inventions, it is based on the simplest of facts—the tendency of a heavy wheel when spun to remain spinning in a certain plane. It is made use of to keep the torpedo steady on its course. Anything that tends to deflect the torpedo, comes into conflict with the tendency of the gyroscope. In the old days, before "gyros" existed, one thousand yards was the maximum range at which a torpedo could be fired. There was no difficulty in making a torpedo go further, but there was no means of insuring where it went to when its first power was spent and its main energy in any direction reduced. With the "gyro" hits have often been made at ranges of a mile, and a mile and a half has also been reached. Two miles also is no longer a dream, and, experimentally, a torpedo going very slowly has been made to travel ten miles in a tolerably straight line.

#### SPEED TROUBLE

It is the knowledge of facts like this that leads people to credit the torpedo with undue powers. There are two big things, however, against torpedoes. One is the speed trouble. A modern torpedo will go half a mile in a minute, but it will not go a mile in two minutes. It will, instead, require from three to four minutes, and to go 3,000 yards—that is, a mile and a half—at least six minutes and probably seven. Thus the speed decreases till to travel ten miles a torpedo requires something like an hour and a half. Its power is limited; its air can drive it very fast for a short distance; if it is to go a long way its air must be economized and speed, reduced.

One may aim a torpedo with tolerable certainty at a thousand yards—a little more than half a mile—for it

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 3.

Text of the Lesson, I. Kings xii., 12-20. Golden Text Prov. xvi., 18.

Returning to the Old Testament for our next six months' studies, we are still studying in the same book, for the whole Bible is one book, all written by the Holy Spirit, that we may know God and serve Him, resist the devil and overcome him. The great topic in the Old Testament is Israel, a kingdom unto God, Jehovah their King, Jerusalem the throne of the Lord, that all the people of the earth may know that the Lord is God and that they may fear Him (Ex. xix., 5, 6; 1. Sam. viii., 7; I. Chron. xviii., 1; xxix., 23; I. Kings viii., 43, 60).

At the time of our lesson three kings had each reigned forty years over all Israel, but Solomon had so turned away from the Lord God to the worship of idols that the Lord had determined to rend the kingdom and give ten tribes to Jeroboam, son of Nebat. Read the full record in chapter xi.

Rehoboam, son of Solomon, reigned in his father's stead (xi., 43). Jeroboam and all the congregation came to him to request him to lighten the heavy yoke which his father had put upon them. He asked them to give him three days to consider it and then come again to him (xii., 1-12). The third day has come, and they wait upon the king for his reply. But it is a dark day for Israel. They are to hear no comforting words, their yoke is to be made heavier instead of lighter. Yet this man was supposed to be the Lord's representative (I. Chron. xxix., 23). How he belied his God, and proved himself a representative of the great oppressor whom he served!

Rehoboam did not ask counsel of God, but of the old men and the young men, and decided to follow the advice of the latter, so he spoke roughly to Jeroboam and the people, the Lord overruling, for He had determined to divide the kingdom (verses 13-15). "Roughly" is the same word that in verse 4 is translated "grievous." Joseph also spoke roughly to his brethren (Gen. xliii., 7, 30), but in his case it was only outward roughness, yet well deserved.

Jesus Christ, the true King of Israel, always had compassion upon the people and only spoke roughly to self righteous hypocrites, who richly deserved it. It is to be feared that some speak even the truth roughly instead of in love (Eph. iv., 15). If we are Spirit filled children of God, we shall not unnecessarily speak roughly. Wicked counselors are, for the time being at least, in the service of the first of the kind, who led Adam and Eve astray, yet even mothers have been known to counsel their own sons to do wickedly (Gen. xxvii., 13; II. Chron. xxiii., 3). Meditation upon the word of God will deliver from the counsel of the ungodly, and Rehoboam had plain written instructions in this matter (Deut. xvii., 18-20; Ps. i., 1, 2).

Having received the king's answer, they departed from him, turning their backs upon the house of David, and made Jeroboam their king, as the Lord had purposed. Only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin remained with Rehoboam, and when he would have fought with Israel to bring back to him Shemaiah, the man of God, was sent to him with this message from the Lord: "Ye shall not go up nor fight against your brethren, the children of Israel. Return every man to his house, for this thing is from me" (verses 21-24).

But listen to these words: "Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the nations whither they be gone and will gather them on every



theory, as to what might happen in this age of high explosives. We have now to turn these fresh facts to our advantage.

"Mr. Watts has always been in favor of the smaller battleship, and the wisdom of his belief has been fully confirmed. Not only will less money be locked up in a single structure, but there will be greater speed, which, in war time, is almost as important as fighting power.

#### SHIP OF THE FUTURE.

"The fighting ships of the future appear to be a compromise between the great, gun-weighted, metal-laden battleship, and the strong, efficient, and swift armored cruiser. Speed is the chief factor. This vital essential has been upheld time and again in these columns. The slow, unwieldy man-o'-war is as obsolete as Nelson's three-decker. Even the capabilities of so modern a floating fortress as the King Edward VII. will be greatly limited in the event of war by its the experience gained off Port Arthur.

#### FLOATING MINES.

"Before any new battleships are laid down, the Admiralty will have to consider seriously what are to be the future tactics of the British navy, and the question of floating mines will have to be settled by international agreement. If it be permissible to sow the high seas with floating mines, more especially in the probable track of an approaching squadron, battleships will have to be confined to coast defence, and the battles of the future fought by smaller craft. Before the Far Eastern war is at an end, we may expect to have heated discussions between naval officers and naval experts on this question.

#### THE LOOKING-GLASS.

##### A Doctor Advises Its Reasonable Use by Sick People.

The looking-glass plays a more important part in the sick-room than most nurses and physicians give it credit for. The patient who is allowed to look into one is likely to be frightened into a relapse at sight of his cadaverous appearance, while the one who is not allowed to look is similarly affected by the refusal, which he attributes to the fact that his face is too much for his nerves.

"All things considered, I think it a good plan to give a sick person a chance to look at himself occasionally," says a doctor. "Of course, the indulgence must be granted with discretion. If a patient is really looking seedy a glance at the looking-glass is equivalent to signing his death-warrant; but if taken at a time when braced up by some stimulant or a natural ebullition of vital force, a few minutes of communion with his own visage beats any tonic I can prescribe. It thrills the patient with new hope. It makes him feel that he isn't quite so far gone as he had thought, and that possibly a fight for life, is after all, worth while.

"Being thus sensitive, a persistent withholding of a mirror convinces the patient that he must go too horrible for contemplation, and he promptly decides that the best thing for him to do is to give up the ghost and get out of the way. I still advise the reasonable use of the mirror, both in hospital and private practice, for I find that a little reassurance as to the state of the complexion and the appearance in general goes a long way toward effecting a cure."

It is easier to touch the average man's heart than it is to touch his pocketbook.

One of the oldest engine-drivers on the Great Northern Railway at Doncaster, Mr. George Andrews, has just retired after 45 years' service. He has been a driver over 39 years, and has travelled on the footplate over two million miles. He has frequently driven the present King and Queen — 11 times last year, and over 30 times in all.

his does not mean that they themselves have been long sleepers. A good sleeper is one who sleeps well. He may sleep quite enough in six or seven hours to answer all his needs, and it would be folly for him to lie in bed three or four hours more. As a rule, long-lived persons have been early risers because they have been good sleepers. By "good sleep" is meant sleep that is sweet and sound, without dreaming—refreshing; the body recuperates wholly. Those who love to rise early generally are of this sort. They have strong wills and good health to begin with. Late risers are often invalids, or persons of bad habits—idlers who are never free from other vices besides idleness. The nervous exhaustion which keeps a man wakeful throughout the small hours requires sleep late in the morning. This exhaustion is invariably due to one of several life-shortening influences, especially anxiety, or indiscretion in diet or drink. Early rising is thus rather one effect of certain favorable influences—another result of which is longevity—than a cause of longevity. To turn a weakly man out of bed every morning will not prolong his life unless he has slept enough. Preventing a weakly person from sleeping more than four or five hours nightly would not cause him to live to be old, but would tend to shorten his life. Early rising does not mean the time by the clock—the word has a relative significance with the time of going to bed. A person who retires to rest four hours after midnight and gets up at 10 a.m. may be strictly regarded as an early riser. Thus early rising is synonymous with short sleeping, which means rapid recovery from fatigue, itself a sign of bodily strength. Early rising as a practice may be cultivated by all persons in good health. It is excellent as a moral discipline, and eminently healthy as a matter of fact. Most persons will eat three meals daily. When a man gets up late, those meals will probably follow each other at too short intervals, and be eaten too rapidly to be wholesome. When he is an early riser, it will probably be otherwise. He can enjoy a good breakfast, and when his other meals are due he will be ready for them, and with a good appetite, which is itself one of the signs of health.

#### THE SUN'S RAYS.

Many know by experience that the relief afforded by the sun's rays to cure pain—neuralgic and inflammatory—is effective and lasting. Those who have face ache should prove it for themselves by sitting in a sunny window, where the warmth falls full on the cheek. For nervous debility and insomnia the treatment of all others is rest in sunshine. There is no tonic like it, provided the good effects are not neutralized by ill feeding. To restore a withered arm, a palsied or rheumatic limb, or to bring a case of nervous prostration up speedily, a most efficient part of the treatment would be to expose the limb or the person to as many hours of direct sunlight as the day would afford. With weak lungs let the sun fall full on the chest for hours. For the chilliness which causes blue hands and bad color resort to the sun; let it almost blister the skin, and the circulation will answer the attraction. It is a finer stimulus than wine, electricity or massage and we are on the verge of great therapeutic discoveries concerning it.

#### CHILDREN'S CHATTER.

Tom (our doctor's son)—I wouldn't have any doctor to do with Capt. Smiler if I were you, Ella.

Miss Ella—Tom! what on earth do you mean?

Tom—Well, he's not safe! I heard dad say his very laugh was infectious!

is, a mile and a half—at least six minutes and probably seven. Thus the speed decreases till to travel ten miles a torpedo requires something like an hour and a half. Its power is limited; its air can drive it very fast for a short distance, if it is to go a long way its air must be economized and speed, reduced.

One may aim a torpedo with tolerable certainty at a thousand yards—a little more than half a mile—for it is not difficult to calculate where an enemy in motion will be a minute hence. To calculate three or four minutes ahead is far less easy, while for any longer period pure chance alone can enter. Of course, when the enemy's ships are stationary, as the Russian ships were at Port Arthur, it is quite another affair, and the Japanese could have hit them from almost any distance. One or two torpedoes might miss, but a fair proportion of hits could be regarded as a certainty. The trouble is that such a situation was unusual—never to be expected in war, never to be expected again, even with so bad an admiral as the Russian Admiral Stark.

#### FALSE LEADER.

The second count against the torpedo is a less known one. It is that the virtues of the gyroscope can most easily become vices. A little careless handling, a little grit in the bearings, and the gyroscope will not revolve in its proper plane. It will revolve in another, and torpedoes in which this has happened have been known to circle and return like a boomerang to the ship that fired them. It is a danger that has carefully to be guarded against. Apart from this the "gyro" is apt to develop unexpected eccentricities, and in general it is nowhere alongside the gun in accuracy.

The torpedo is aimed by means of an instrument called the "director." This is so devised that it can be set for the known speed of the ship firing and the guessed-at speed of the enemy. Things are timed so that the enemy and the torpedo arrive at a single point at the same time. The only variable quantity is the enemy's speed. If that has been guessed badly, or if the enemy alters speed or course while the torpedo is in the water, a miss is almost certain.

#### UNCERTAIN WEAPON.

The easiest way to torpedo a ship is to steam abreast of her on the same course and at the same speed. She is then relatively stationary and a certain target. The only drawback is that your ship is also a certain target to her if she fires first. Also the intention to attack with torpedoes is so obvious that sudden changes of the hostile course are pretty certain to occur. It is this, not any mechanical defect, that makes the torpedo an uncertain weapon. At its best it is sixty times slower than the shot from a gun. Often the gun is a hundred-fold swifter.

The real use of the torpedo has yet to be demonstrated in war. It would be shown if Russian torpedo craft attack successfully the Japanese fleet. Such an event is not very likely. Well-handled fleets surround themselves with torpedo craft, and all experience points to the fact that torpedo craft in such a case will annihilate each other.

#### A FAMILY RESEMBLANCE.

"So Silas Rycetop went to the circus."

"Yes, by hen! An' he came home mad enough to chaw up a crow."

"What happened?"

"Why, Sils bought a photograph of each of the freaks of the side show. After that he was mistaken for a pickpocket and arrested."

"That must have made him furious."

"But wait until the worst comes. They found the freak pictures and the local paper stated that 'the suspect had a pocket full of family photographs.'"

man of God, was sent to him with this message from the Lord: "Ye shall not go up nor fight against your brethren, the children of Israel. Return every man to his house, for this thing is from me" (verses 21-24).

But listen to these words: "Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the nations, whither they be gone and will gather them on every side and bring them into their own land. And I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel, and one king shall be king of them all, and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all." (Ezek. xxxvii, 21, 22).

We shall see as we go on in our studies that the revolting tribes grew worse and worse, wandering farther and farther from God until after more than 200 years of God's forbearance with them their iniquity came to a head and they went into captivity, from which they have not yet returned. Yet it is written, "Hear the word of the Lord, O ye nations, and declare it in the isles afaroff and say, He that scattered Israel will gather him and keep him as a shepherd doth his flock" (Jer. xxxi, 10).

A portion of the kingdom was left with Rehoboam, not for his sake nor for Solomon's sake, but, as the Lord said, "For David my servant's sake and for Jerusalem's sake, which I have chosen; \* \* \* that David my servant may have a light always before me in Jerusalem, the city which I have chosen me to put my name there." (xi, 13, 32, 36). When He shall restore and save Israel and make her the head of all nations upon earth it will not be for Israel's sake, but for His own holy name's sake (Ez. xxxvi, 22).

There are comparatively few among believers to-day who really believe the plain words of prophecy we have quoted, but the majority turn away from the word of God to the opinions of men. They know not the thoughts of the Lord, neither understand they His counsel (Mic. iv, 12). Will it not be worse for them than for unbelieving Israel, for our light is so much greater than Israel's? In Israel's darkest days there were such as Ahijah and She-maiah (xi, 29; xii, 22), and when Elijah thought that he stood alone the Lord had 7,000.

#### TOOK NO CHANCE.

Phelim Casey was engaged on the ridge-pole of Squire Pong's house when he lost his footing, and slid down to the edge of the roof. His legs went down, but he clutched the eaves-trough and hung on for dear life.

"That's right, Phelim!" called the squire, who had seen him slip. "You hang on a minute till I can get a ladder up there!"

But even as he spoke Phelim relaxed his hold and dropped to the ground.

As soon as the squire made sure that no bones were broken, and that Phelim was simply bruised here and there and shaken up, he began to berate the man in vigorous language.

"Why in the world didn't you hang on, as I told you to, you great stupid?" he demanded. "I'd have been there in a minute."

"Maybe you wud," said Phelim, sullenly, "but how did I know but the eaves would give way before you got there?"

#### SARCASM IN THE BUSH.

Fatty Jack—Now, what are you going to do about that dog of yours biting me?

Jim the Ringer—Well, I reckon we'll say no more about it. The dog seems to be recovering all right."

There are plug horses, plug hats, and plug men.

# ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

LONDON'S FAMOUS CHURCH IS  
13 CENTURIES OLD.

Built by King Ethelbert in A. D.  
604 and Reconstructed  
229 Years Ago.

Tradition asserts that a Temple to Diana preceded the Christian Church of St. Paul's on the summit of Ludgatehill. It is not at all unlikely. When the Romans swept the country, and formed their camp on the eminence overlooking the Thames to protect the river trade at the foot of the hill, they would also erect a heathen temple somewhere in the neighborhood.

How and when christianity supplanted heathenism in London no man knows. The barbaric hordes from the north who rolled the Roman legions into the sea did their work so thoroughly that no trace of authentic history remains. Although it is certain that at the Council of Arles, in 314, Restitutius, a Bishop of London was one of the three British bishops present, it cannot be said with certainty that his church was the Church of St. Paul's.

St. Peter's, Cornhill, has been claimed to have an older foundation than that of St. Paul's, but Bishop Browne gives good reasons for rejecting the claim.

Reliable history begins with the Venerable Bede, who, in speaking of the consecration of Bishop Mellitus in 604, adds: "King Ethelbert built the Church of St. Paul's, in the City of London, where he (Mellitus) and his successors should have their episcopal seat, but gives no indication whether this was an entirely new church, or one erected on a site previously occupied."

## THE DEMON OF FIRE

seems to have had a peculiar grudge against St. Paul's, for twenty years after the conquest the church was wrapped in flames and burned to the ground. Bishop Maurice entertained ambitious plans for a church of considerable magnitude. When the finishing touches were put to the structure it was the pride and admiration of the Norman builder, William of Malmesbury went into raptures over it. "Such is the steadiness of its beauty," he says, "that it is worthy of being numbered amongst the most famous of buildings."

But thirty years later this elaborate building was consumed in the flames that swept the city from London bridge to the Fleet, and a new nave—destined to be the scene of many stirring events—was erected on the ruins of the old.

Old St. Paul's, as this church is known in history, stood for over five hundred years, and during that period witnessed some stirring and exciting events. In fact, a great portion of English history is epitomized in the history of the church.

In Richard the Second's day, Ludgate-Hill often witnessed the picturesque sight of monks, pedlars, pilgrims, and other wanderers wending their way to the sacred shrine to deposit their offerings or obtain healing and strengthening virtue from a contemplation of the many relics that were guarded by the monks, and regarded with awe by the wandering crowds. No suspicions as to their genuineness ever entered the minds of these simple people. It is only in these less reverential days that we raise a broad smile when we are told that Old St. Paul's contained, among other relics, "A knife of our Lord, some hair of Mary Magdalene, some blood of St. Paul, some milk of the Virgin the hand of St. John, pieces of the impetuous skull of Thomas a Becket, and the head and jaw of King Ethelbert!"

## IN THE EARLY DAYS

of Queen Elizabeth the church had become what the Temple was in Christ's day—a den of thieves and worse. The Queen issued a proclamation forbidding the wearing of

measurement in square feet being 84,311.

The cathedral itself, left colorless and blank by Wren, has never been finished.

During the last thirty years, however, good progress has been made with the decorative work. The eight spandrel pictures round the dome were completed in 1814. In niches above the gilt rails of the whispering gallery are stone figures of the four eastern and four western doctors of the church. A marble pulpit has been erected. A new reredos, rich and elaborate in design, was dedicated on St. Paul's Day, 1888. Several stained glass windows have supplanted those of plain glass, and Sir W. B. Richmond's mosaics, though subjected to much adverse criticism, have lit up the choir with gleams of harmonious color.

The church has been the scene of many imposing ceremonies, chief of which in recent years have been the attendance of Queen Victoria and the royal family in February, 1872, to give thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and the still more recent thanksgiving for the Jubilee reign of Queen Victoria in 1897, when the service was held at the foot of the west front steps, a record of which is inscribed on the granite pavement.

## TURTLE BACK RIDING.

De Rougemont Will Undertake to Prove His Veracity.

M. Louis de Rougemont, whose marvellous adventures, as narrated by himself, startled the world a few years ago, says the London Express, is about to appear once more in public to prove to the world that he has been sadly maligned by those who cast aspersions on the veracity of his writings.

Many of his adventures in unknown regions of Australia were received by unkind scientists with scepticism, but his masterly control over the turtles on whose backs he escaped from savages provoked discussion in both hemispheres, and started the burning question, "Can a turtle be ridden?"

M. de Rougemont means to answer this question in a very practical way. To this end Mr. H. E. Moss, of the Hippodrome, has been approached, with the result that very shortly the ex-Australian traveller will appear at that place of entertainment on the back of a fiery untamed turtle.

"I make no restrictions whatsoever," said Mr. Moss to an Express representative. "The Hippodrome and its eight feet of water are at M. de Rougemont's disposal. He can bring his own turtle, his own saddle, use a snaffle or a curb, have a bearing or check rein, safety stirrups, and spurs if he likes. He can even bring blinkers and a nosebag."

In fact, Mr. Moss is only too happy to oblige the explorer in his endeavors to prove to the world that the turtle is good, not only for aldermanic soup, but for equestrian purposes.

Mr. Moss' courtesy has filled the chagrined heart of M. de Rougemont with joy, for now he feels that he can vindicate himself and give the lie direct to his many slanderers.

Two large turtles are now arranged for, and M. de Rougemont will shortly give his exhibition, if all goes well.

## EMBRYO ADMIRALS.

How Lord Charles Beresford Trains His Officers.

Lord Charles Beresford has introduced into the training of the Channel squadron new methods especially adapted for modern war.

When at sea, every morning from 7.30 to 8, evolutions of the squadron are conducted, not by the captains of the respective ships, but by the officer of the watch. This teaches them to handle ships and to learn to read the signals without resorting to the signal book.

# BRITONS ARE BADLY FED

EXPERT SAYS GREAT HARM IS DONE BY WRONG DIET.

Condemns the Food Given to Schoolboys, Soldiers and Sailors.

Is the British nation growing too fast? That is a question which is being seriously discussed just now in view of the statement by a prominent medical man at Edinburgh that the youth of the country are being fed at school upon a diet which encourages the formation of flesh rather than intellect.

Dr. Yorke-Davies, of London, the well-known dietetic expert, is of the opinion, and in the course of an interesting interview, gave the following expression of his views:

## MORE ANIMAL FOOD.

"I am quite in agreement with the opinion expressed by Dr. Leslie Mackenzie at the meeting of the Parents' National Education Union at Edinburgh, that the average schoolboy is very improperly fed, and a very great deal of harm is done to the youth of this country by wrong diet. He has too much farinaceous food and not enough animal food. The practice of giving boys beer is a thoroughly bad one, as at their age they are much better without alcoholic stimulants of any kind."

"The usual school meals are made up far too largely of bread, puddings, and jam, which are not the foods of energy. One boy, who was recently brought to me for over-fatness, I ordered to be removed from his school at once, so very harmful was the diet proving. Every schoolboy, says Dr. Clement Dukes, a great authority, should have a pound of meat a day, and it should be well cooked. With this I agree."

"It is not, however, in schools alone that feeding is based on entirely wrong principles. The same is the case in the army, the navy and nearly all great public institutions. Take work-houses, for instance. Not long ago it was stated that the inmates of a certain workhouse had grown so fat that the chairs were not sufficiently large for them."

## SAILOR BADLY FED.

"The food of the sailor, according to the latest 'improved' ration, is absolutely too ridiculous for words, because it contains over three times as much farinaceous matter as he should be allowed. The result of the diet cannot but affect his efficiency in war time, rendering him far less active than he ought to be. In a few years, in fact, it is calculated, as I have pointed out in an article in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' to make him fat, lazy and gouty, and he will scarcely be able to waddle about the deck."

"The convicts at Dartmoor also have more than double the amount of food—that is to say, farinaceous foods—that they should have, with the result that they become very obese. When I went over the prison recently I found that most of them were too fat even to walk properly, and obviously not so capable of doing the convict's ordinary hard work as they should be."

## FATNESS COMMON.

"I have noticed that among the upper classes in this country over-fatness is becoming more and more common. This is in some measure due to the fact that the luxurious eat a great deal more than they ought to, some even double and treble what they need. It is also due in part to the abominable dishes which pass as French cookery in this country."

"So difficult, in fact, is it to get French cookery properly done that it ought, as a general rule, to be rigorously eschewed. I am not referring, of course, to great hotels like Claridge's or the Savoy, where the

# MANCHURIAN HOUSES.

All Face the South and Are All One-storied.

From the dwelling of the rich banker to the hut of the savage, says the author of "The Long White Mountain," all houses in Manchuria are alike in four respects, so far as circumstances will admit. First, all face the south, because that is the quarter from which good influences come, and it has the incidental advantage of keeping the cruel north wind at the back. Secondly, Manchurian houses are all one-storied. Thirdly, the front of the house is filled with movable window-frames, with lattice panes of paper, not glass. As the summer advances the paper can be torn away and the house ventilated; and then, when winter returns, the paper is very inexpensive to replace. Fourthly, built up against the wall, there is a k'ang running the length of the interior, and communicating between room and room.

The k'ang is a platform about two and a half feet high and five feet broad, made of brick. Inside is a flue carried four or five times up and down the whole length of the k'ang. At one end is a boiler in which the family dinner is cooked.

Outside in the yard is a chimney ten or twelve feet high, which creates a draft through the flue. Thus all the smoke and heat of the kitchen fire pass backward and forward through the k'ang, warm it thoroughly and finally emerge through the chimney. The top of the k'ang is covered with matting made of strips of bamboo or the rind of the tall millet.

The convenience and economy of the k'ang is marvelous. Through the day it serves as a place on which to sit and talk. At meal-times it is the dining-room. The food is served on small tables a foot high, round which the family squats.

In the evening the beds are unrolled, and it forms the general sleeping place. In the cold weather, with the thermometer below zero outside and below freezing point even within, a nice warm k'ang makes a most agreeable bed on which to sleep.

It is wonderful how little fuel is required to heat it. A boy lights a wisp of straw and stuffs it in a hole at the foot of the k'ang. It seems impossible so insignificant a fire can affect the great mass of brickwork. But in about half an hour a gentle glow pervades the top of the k'ang, and all night long it remains delightfully warm.

If in ignorance we ever ordered more fuel for the k'ang, we only made it insufferably hot. Occasionally in inns we found k'angs so scorching by reason of several series of dinners having been cooked or because our beds were too near the boiler that we were compelled to sleep on the floor or on tables, or else to lay a quantity of straw under our bedding to mitigate the heat.

## SUPPLY OF ARMY HORSES.

A Knowledge of the "Horse Population" is Necessary.

One of the great problems of an army organization is that of supplying the cavalry with new horses to take the places of those grown old or disabled in service. The problem, is better solved in Germany than in any other country.

Russia, the only nation which has more horses than America, counts about twenty-five million in Europe and Asia. The Russian government buys very young horses and trains them hard, with the exception of those for Cossack regiments. The Cossacks are master trainers, and educate their own horses. Great Britain and France each have three million horses. France, with an annual "remount" in time of peace of fifteen thousand horses, had to buy in America in the war of 1871. Great Britain uses only about two thou-



hair of Mary Magdalene, some blood of St. Paul, some milk of the Virgin the hand of St. John, pieces of the impetuous skull of Thomas a Becket, and the head and jaw of King Ethelbert!"

#### IN THE EARLY DAYS

of Queen Elizabeth the church had become what the Temple was in Christ's day—a den of thieves and worse. The Queen issued a proclamation forbidding tray, drawing of swords in the church, or shooting of hand-guns or dagg within the church or church-yard, under pain of two months' imprisonment. But this had little effect. The writer of "Old and New London," says that at this time "Cheats, gulls, assassins and thieves thronged the middle aisles of the church. Advertisement of all kinds covered the walls. The worst class of servants came there to be hired. Worthless rascals and disreputable, haunting women met there by appointment." Shakespeare makes St. Paul's the place where Falstaff hires Bardolph; and the third scene in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humor" is placed in the middle aisle of the church.

Soon after the accession of James the First, Digby, Winter, Grant and Bates, four of the Gunpowder plot conspirators, were hung, drawn and quartered before the west front entrance, not far away from where Queen Anne's statue now stands. Here, too, the drawing for prizes in the state lotteries took place.

The church had now stood for over four hundred years, and began to show signs of decay, but the restoration of the church was delayed again and again all through the period of the Commonwealth, until the great fire enveloped the city in its embrace in 1666, and Old St. Paul's became a thing of the past, and the monumental work of Sir Christopher Wren took its place.

The fire broke out on Sunday morning, Sept. 2, 1666. On Tuesday evening it caught the top of the church, and before nine o'clock says Taswell, "it blazed so conspicuous as to enable me to read very clearly a 16mo. edition of Terence which I carried in my pocket." Evelyn records in his diary, "The stones of St. Paul's flew like grenades, the melting lead running down the street in a stream, and the very pavements glowing with a fiery redness, so as no man or horse was able to tread on them and the demolition had stopped all passages, so that no help could be applied, the eastern wind still more impetuously driving the flames forward." In addition to the cathedral, 83 parish churches suffered a similar fate.

#### THE FIRST STONE

of the new church was laid on June 21, 1675, and it was thirty-five years later before the Te Deum could be chanted on the completion of the work. Wren was now an old man bordering on eighty, and being unable to ascend the lantern tower, the fixing of the last stone on the summit was entrusted to his son, Christopher, who, with the master mason, Edward Strong, successfully accomplished the task, an enormous crowd looking on from below.

The rebuilding was regarded in the light of a national undertaking, and, to defray the cost, the government imposed a duty of 1s. 6d. per chaldron on seaborne coal entering the Thames. The effect of this impost is to make the church the property of the public. According to Mr. Dimock, the coal dues realized £810, 18s. 2d., and public subscriptions and other gifts raised the total to £878,523 12s. 3d. The entire cost including interest on loans advanced during different stages of the work, amounted to £846,214 12s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand in 1723 of £32,808 19s. 9d.

The stone used in the building is from the famous Portland quarries, and was selected because of its durability in regard to both weather and smoke, the facilities for transport, and the size of the blocks.

In area it is the fifth largest church in the world, its superficial

Lord Charles Beresford has introduced into the training of the Channel squadron new methods especially adapted for modern war.

When at sea, every morning from 7.30 to 8, evolutions of the squadron are conducted, not by the captains of the respective ships, but by the officer of the watch. This teaches them to handle ships and to learn to read the signals without resorting to the signal book.

A few years ago it was rare for any officer or yeoman of signals to be able to read a hoist of flags without recourse to the signal dictionary. It is due to the persistence of Lord Charles Beresford that the knowledge of signals has extended throughout the fleet to such an extent that no less than a minute to a minute and a half is saved in the execution of some evolutions. The value of this saving of time may mean the difference between winning and losing a battle.

In the Channel squadron each captain in turn takes charge of squadrons, thus learning to handle a fleet. Hitherto no captain has begun to learn the A B C of an admiral's duties until he hoists his own flag.

Under the Beresford system of training each captain in the Channel squadron becomes a trained admiral, and when the time comes to hoist his own flag he will be efficient for the performance of his duties instead of having to learn them.

Much practice in evolution and turning movements is carried on at night with and without lights.

As regards the men, the Channel fleet is virtually a training squadron, as the lower deck hands are changed every six months. From this cause the drills are necessarily constant and severe, but the material turned out is of the best. The squadron was never in a higher state of efficiency than is the case to-day.

#### LADIES ON THE BENCH.

London Judge Points Out Cases They Could Handle.

Ladies are making great strides; they are even aspiring to become barristers, said his Honor Judge Woodfall, of London, England, in proposing the toast of "The Ladies" at the Savage Club's ladies' dinner at the Hotel Cecil recently. Whether as counsel or judge he was sure they would be a most attractive spectacle.

There were causes in which their help would be inevitable. For instance, it sometimes happened that a lady came before him objecting to pay for an expensive costume, and assuring him that in it she looked a "perfect fright." She retired and put on the dress, and looked perfectly charming. What could he do in such a case? Would she be the more pleased if he agreed that she looked a "perfect fright," or if he disbelieved her and gave judgment against her?

A lady judge would be quite at home in those circumstances. She would entirely agree that the lady looked a "perfect fright," she would convey to her in delicate but unmistakable language that that was not due to the dress, and would without a single pang give judgment against her. How could a mere man have the courage to deal with such a case as that?

It might be objected that ladies could never become members of the Savage Club, but he disputed that. Treading on a lady's skirt before dinner he tore out a dozen gathers or so, and if she was not a lady savage, she was certainly a savage lady.

#### STORED UP.

Mr. Tucker—"Tommy, what made you tell the neighbor boys that if they didn't keep off the roof of my barn I'd skin them alive?"

Tommy—"I thought it would save you a whole lot of trouble."

Mr. Tucker—"Well, it will. I'll have trouble to burn for the next six months."

eat a great deal more than they ought to, some even double and treble what they need. It is also due in part to the abominable dishes which pass as French cookery in this country.

"So difficult, in fact, is it to get French cookery properly done that it ought as a general rule, to be rigorously eschewed. I am not referring, of course, to great hotels like Claridge's or the Savoy, where the very best chefs procurable are employed, nor to some of the dinners prepared at the homes of the wealthiest upper classes, but if you go to the middle-class homes, where attempts are made by third-rate English cooks to reproduce delicate French sauces and garnishings, the result is most ludicrous.

"Our reputation as a meat-eating nation accounts no doubt for the moderate average of girth of the British nation, in comparison with the middle class in Continental countries, such as Italy, France, Holland and Belgium, where a large proportion of the diet is farinaceous, and the tendency is for the people to become very obese. The Germans are also, as a race, very stout, and this seems to be in a great measure due to their drinking such large quantities of thin beer, which is very fattening.

#### DULLS THE INTELLECT.

"Over-fatness undoubtedly tends to dull the intellect and decrease energy. It will be found by studying history that very few really great and successful soldiers or thinkers have been fat. I think there is some truth in the assertion of a military friend of mine that if Napoleon had been thirty-five instead of forty-six and not so fat when he fought Waterloo, the result of the battle might have been different. As it was, over-fatness had sapped his energy and crippled the ease of his movements. Wellington, on the other hand, had the advantage of being a comparatively thin man.

"If we take the leading statesmen of to-day, Mr. Chamberlain has decidedly a slim figure, and Mr. Balfour also errs on the right side. Among the Liberals, Mr. Morley, perhaps the most thoughtful of his party, has no superfluous flesh to encumber him. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, as to all rules.

"You will very seldom find a discontented man over-fat, because so much of his time is devoted to worrying over his grievances, whether real or imaginary. That is what I meant when I said in the Gentleman's Magazine that I should like to see a twenty-stone Anarchist. Idiots, on the other hand, who are lacking in intellect, are usually obese and flabby.

#### FAT EASILY REMOVED.

"Those who have the misfortune to be over-fat have at least the consolation that it is a disease easily cured by proper diet and exercise. As it is caused almost invariably by improper food, it can only be dealt with by the patient with proper food. Medicines are useless, and should never be taken for that purpose. The quick medicines which you see advertised so freely, and such drugs as acetic acid, thyroid tablets, and purgatives of various kinds, if they bring about reduction of weight at all, do so at the expense of health.

"Of course, it is impossible to lay down a particular diet suitable for all cases of over-fatness. The proper food for one individual is not the proper food for another; in fact, in this case nothing could be more true than the old adage that, 'What is one man's food is another man's poison.'

Cook—Shure, mum, Fido's just after bitin' the lig av th' butcher bye! Mistress—Dear, dear! How dreadfully annoying! I do hope he was a clean boy, Mary.

and Asia. The Russian government buys very young horses and trains them hard, with the exception of those for Cossack regiments. The Cossacks are master trainers, and educate their own horses. Great Britain and France each have three million horses. France, with an annual "remount" in time of peace of fifteen thousand horses, had to buy in America in the war of 1871. Great Britain uses only about two thousand remounts a year, and does not supply every cavalryman with a horse. Indeed, for twenty-four thousand cavalrymen in the British army there are but sixteen thousand horses. This proportion is maintained on the theory that a certain percentage of the men are always sick or otherwise unfit for duty, and do not need the mounts.

Austria has a horse population of nearly four million, but the government maintains its own breeding-farms for cavalry horses.

In Germany the matter of obtaining remounts has been reduced to an almost perfect system under government paternalism. The government provides fine-bred stallions and convenient posts throughout the country, and in return for this service every horse-owner is required to bring his animals to the local "horse muster" once in ten years. From the muster are exempt stallions, horses under four years old, or those which are blind in both eyes, mares with foal, and horses working in mines. The muster serves to show exactly the available "horse strength" of the nation.

Horses are bought every summer by commissions of veterinary surgeons and army officers. They pay about one hundred and eighty dollars each for horses between three and four years of age, and send them on trial to four depots, where they are kept one year under scientific training to develop the characteristics necessary in cavalry horses. Nine thousand are needed each year, but five per cent. more are bought.

They run free in paddocks and sheds on the depot farms, are groomed ten minutes a day, and fed the regular ration of twelve pounds of hay, seven and a half of oats, and fifteen of straw each day, with green food part of the year. Each regiment has a certain number of horses condemned each year, and sends a squad to the depot for an equal number of new horses. There is always a reserve of several thousand in the government depots, and in an emergency a considerable reserve force can be mounted without delay and without the uncertainty due to buying on contract.

#### LONDON BUILT ON SPONGES.

One could assuredly find no worse ground to build upon than a bed of sponges, such as we use for the bath. And yet London has for its subsoil only sponges, although we call them flints. Once they grew as sponges do now in salt water shallows, and they are found in layers petrified among the chalk of southern England. The Thames Valley chalk has been melted like so much sugar, and carried away with the running waters; but the flints have been left behind, and on these the whole city of London has found its excellent foundations.

#### EXCUSED HER INEXPERIENCE.

A small boy, aged 5, had a step-mother who was young and nervous. She had never had experience with children and the small boy's slightest ailment tortured her into a panic.

Croup threatened one day, and the doctor was sent for in wild haste. As the doctor entered the room the child raised his head from his pillow and croaked hoarsely, in apology for the hasty summons:

"You must excuse her, doctor, this is the first time she has ever been a mother."



hair of Mary Magdalene, some blood of St. Paul, some milk of the Virgin the hand of St. John, pieces of the impetuous skull of Thomas a Becket, and the head and jaw of King Ethelbert!"

#### IN THE EARLY DAYS

of Queen Elizabeth the church had become what the Temple was in Christ's day—a den of thieves and worse. The Queen issued a proclamation forbidding tray, drawing of swords in the church, or shooting of hand-guns or daggs within the church or church-yard, under pain of two months' imprisonment. But this had little effect. The writer of "Old and New London," says that at this time "Cheats, gulls, assassins and thieves thronged the middle aisles of the church. Advertisement of all kinds covered the walls. The worst class of servants came there to be hired. Worthless rascals and disreputable, haunting women met there by appointment." Shakespeare makes St. Paul's the place where Falstaff hires Bardolph; and the third scene in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humor" is placed in the middle aisle of the church.

Soon after the accession of James the First, Digby, Winter, Grant and Bates, four of the Gunpowder plot conspirators, were hung, drawn and quartered before the west front entrance, not far away from where Queen Anne's statue now stands. Here, too, the drawing for prizes in the state lotteries took place.

The church had now stood for over four hundred years, and began to show signs of decay, but the restoration of the church was delayed again and again all through the period of the Commonwealth, until the great fire enveloped the city in its embrace in 1666, and Old St. Paul's became a thing of the past, and the monumental work of Sir Christopher Wren took its place.

The fire broke out on Sunday morning, Sept. 2, 1666. On Tuesday evening it caught the top of the church, and before nine o'clock says Taswell, "it blazed so conspicuous as to enable me to read very clearly a 16mo. edition of Terence which I carried in my pocket." Evelyn records in his diary, "The stones of St. Paul's flew like grenades, the melting lead running down the street in a stream, and the very pavements glowing with a fiery redness, so as no man or horse was able to tread on them and the demolition had stopped all passages, so that no help could be applied, the eastern wind still more impetuously driving the flames forward." In addition to the cathedral, 83 parish churches suffered a similar fate.

#### THE FIRST STONE

of the new church was laid on June 21, 1675, and it was thirty-five years later before the Te Deum could be chanted on the completion of the work. Wren was now an old man bordering on eighty, and being unable to ascend the lantern tower, the fixing of the last stone on the summit was entrusted to his son, Christopher, who, with the master mason, Edward Strong, successfully accomplished the task, an enormous crowd looking on from below.

The rebuilding was regarded in the light of a national undertaking, and, to defray the cost, the government imposed a duty of 1s. 6d. per chaldron on seaborne coal entering the Thames. The effect of this impost is to make the church the property of the public. According to Mr. Dimock, the coal dues realized £810, 18s. 2d., and public subscriptions and other gifts raised the total to £878,523 12s. 3d. The entire cost including interest on loans advanced during different stages of the work, amounted to £846,214 12s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand in 1723 of £32,808 19s. 9d.

The stone used in the building is from the famous Portland quarries, and was selected because of its durability in regard to both weather and smoke, the facilities for transport, and the size of the blocks.

In area it is the fifth largest church in the world, its superficial

Lord Charles Beresford has introduced into the training of the Channel squadron new methods especially adapted for modern war.

When at sea, every morning from 7.30 to 8, evolutions of the squadron are conducted, not by the captains of the respective ships, but by the officer of the watch. This teaches them to handle ships and to learn to read the signals without resorting to the signal book.

A few years ago it was rare for any officer or yeoman of signals to be able to read a hoist of flags without recourse to the signal dictionary. It is due to the persistence of Lord Charles Beresford that the knowledge of signals has extended throughout the fleet to such an extent that no less than a minute to a minute and a half is saved in the execution of some evolutions. The value of this saving of time may mean the difference between winning and losing a battle.

In the Channel squadron each captain in turn takes charge of squadrons, thus learning to handle a fleet. Hitherto no captain has begun to learn the A B C of an admiral's duties until he hoists his own flag.

Under the Beresford system of training each captain in the Channel squadron becomes a trained admiral, and when the time comes to hoist his own flag he will be efficient for the performance of his duties instead of having to learn them.

Much practice in evolution and turning movements is carried on at night with and without lights.

As regards the men, the Channel fleet is virtually a training squadron, as the lower deck hands are changed every six months. From this cause the drills are necessarily constant and severe, but the material turned out is of the best. The squadron was never in a higher state of efficiency than is the case to-day.

#### LADIES ON THE BENCH.

London Judge Points Out Cases They Could Handle.

Ladies are making great strides; they are even aspiring to become barristers, said his Honor Judge Woodfall, of London, England, in proposing the toast of "The Ladies" at the Savage Club's ladies' dinner at the Hotel Cecil recently. Whether as counsel or judge he was sure they would be a most attractive spectacle.

There were causes in which their help would be inevitable. For instance, it sometimes happened that a lady came before him objecting to pay for an expensive costume, and assuring him that in it she looked a "perfect fright." She retired, and put on the dress, and looked perfectly charming. What could he do in such a case? Would she be the more pleased if he agreed that she looked a "perfect fright," or if he disbelieved her and gave judgment against her?

A lady, judge would be quite at home in those circumstances. She would entirely agree that the lady looked a "perfect fright," she would convey to her in delicate but unmistakable language that that was not due to the dress, and would without a single pang give judgment against her. How could a mere man have the courage to deal with such a case as that?

It might be objected that ladies could never become members of the Savage Club, but he disputed that. Treading on a lady's skirt before dinner he tore out a dozen gathers or so, and if she was not a lady savage, she was certainly a savage lady.

#### STORED UP.

Mr. Tucker—"Tommy, what made you tell the neighbor boys that if they didn't keep off the roof of my barn I'd skin them alive?"

Tommy—"I thought it would save you a whole lot of trouble."

Mr. Tucker—"Well, it will. I'll have trouble to burn for the next six months."

eat a great deal more than they ought to, some even double and treble what they need. It is also due in part to the abominable dishes which pass as French cookery in this country.

"So difficult, in fact, is it to get French cookery properly done that it ought, as a general rule, to be rigorously eschewed. I am not referring, of course, to great hotels like Claridge's or the Savoy, where the very best chefs procurable are employed, nor to some of the dinners prepared at the homes of the wealthiest upper classes, but if you go to the middle-class homes, where attempts are made by third-rate English cooks to reproduce delicate French sauces and garnishings, the result is most ludicrous.

"Our reputation as a meat-eating nation accounts no doubt for the moderate average of girth of the British nation, in comparison with the middle class in Continental countries, such as Italy, France, Holland and Belgium, where a large proportion of the diet is farinaceous, and the tendency is for the people to become very obese. The Germans are also, as a race, very stout, and this seems to be in a great measure due to their drinking such large quantities of thin beer, which is very fattening.

#### DULLS THE INTELLECT.

"Over-fatness undoubtedly tends to dull the intellect and decrease energy. It will be found by studying history that very few really great and successful soldiers or thinkers have been fat. I think there is some truth in the assertion of a military friend of mine that if Napoleon had been thirty-five instead of forty-six and not so fat when he fought Waterloo, the result of the battle might have been different. As it was, over-fatness had sapped his energy and crippled the ease of his movements. Wellington, on the other hand, had the advantage of being a comparatively thin man.

"If we take the leading statesmen of to-day, Mr. Chamberlain has decidedly a slim figure, and Mr. Balfour also errs on the right side. Among the Liberals, Mr. Morley, perhaps the most thoughtful of his party, has no superfluous flesh to encumber him. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, as to all rules.

"You will very seldom find a discontented man over-fat, because so much of his time is devoted to worrying over his grievances, whether real or imaginary. That is what I meant when I said in the Gentleman's Magazine that I should like to see a twenty-stone Anarchist. Idiots, on the other hand, who are lacking in intellect, are usually obese and flabby.

#### FAT EASILY REMOVED.

"Those who have the misfortune to be over-fat have at least the consolation that it is a disease easily cured by proper diet and exercise. As it is caused almost invariably by improper food, it can only be dealt with by the patient with proper food. Medicines are useless, and should never be taken for that purpose. The quick medicines which you see advertised so freely, and such drugs as acetic acid, thyroid tablets, and purgatives of various kinds, if they bring about reduction of weight at all, do so at the expense of health.

"Of course, it is impossible to lay down a particular diet suitable for all cases of over-fatness. The proper food for one individual is not the proper food for another; in fact, in this case nothing could be more true than the old adage that, 'What is one man's food is another man's poison.'"

Cook—Shure, mum, Fido's just after bitin' the lig av th' butcher bye! Mistress—Dear, dear! How dreadfully annoying! I do hope he was a clean boy, Mary.

and Asia. The Russian government buys very young horses and trains them hard, with the exception of those for Cossack regiments. The Cossacks are master trainers, and educate their own horses. Great Britain and France each have three million horses. France, with an annual "remount" in time of peace of fifteen thousand horses, had to buy in America in the war of 1871. Great Britain uses only about two thousand remounts a year, and does not supply every cavalryman with a horse. Indeed, for twenty-four thousand cavalrymen in the British army there are but sixteen thousand horses. This proportion is maintained on the theory that a certain percentage of the men are always sick or otherwise unfit for duty, and do not need the mounts.

Austria has a horse population of nearly four million, but the government maintains its own breeding-farms for cavalry horses.

In Germany the matter of obtaining remounts has been reduced to an almost perfect system under government paternalism. The government provides fine-bred stallions and convenient posts throughout the country, and in return for this service every horse-owner is required to bring his animals to the local "horse muster" once in ten years. From the muster are exempt stallions, horses under four years old, or those which are blind in both eyes, mares with foal, and horses working in mines. The muster serves to show exactly the available "horse strength" of the nation.

Horses are bought every summer by commissions of veterinary surgeons and army officers. They pay about one hundred and eighty dollars each for horses between three and four years of age, and send them on trial to four depots, where they are kept one year under scientific training to develop the characteristics necessary in cavalry horses. Nine thousand are needed each year, but five per cent. more are bought.

They run free in paddocks and sheds on the depot farms, are groomed ten minutes a day, and fed the regular ration of twelve pounds of hay, seven and a half of oats, and fifteen of straw each day, with green food part of the year. Each regiment has a certain number of horses condemned each year, and sends a squad to the depot for an equal number of new horses. There is always a reserve of several thousand in the government depots, and in an emergency a considerable reserve force can be mounted without delay and without the uncertainty due to buying on contract.

#### LONDON BUILT ON SPONGES.

One could assuredly find no worse ground to build upon than a bed of sponges, such as we use for the bath. And yet London has for its subsoil only sponges, although we call them flints. Once they grew as sponges do now in salt water shallows, and they are found in layers petrified among the chalk of southern England. The Thames Valley chalk has been melted like so much sugar, and carried away with the running waters; but the flints have been left behind, and on these the whole city of London has found its excellent foundations.

#### EXCUSED HER INEXPERIENCE.

A small boy, aged 5, had a step-mother who was young and nervous. She had never had experience with children and the small boy's slight ailment tortured her into a panic.

Croup threatened one day, and the doctor was sent for in wild haste. As the doctor entered the room the child raised his head from his pillow and croaked hoarsely, in apology for the hasty summons:

"You must excuse her, doctor, this is the first time she has ever been a mother."

## SKIN BOUGHT AND SOLD

LIVINGS EARNED BY SELLING HUMAN CUTICLE.

One Young Lady Makes a Good Income by Disposing of Her Fair Skin.

It may not be generally known that there is at the present time a regular traffic in the selling and buying of human skin, said a surgeon in one of the big London hospitals to the writer recently. We have on our books the names and addresses of many men and women on whom we can rely for several square inches of cuticle when the necessity arises. These patients, if one may call them so, are by no means among the poor and destitute, as might, perhaps, be supposed, but are people occupying an averagely high niche in society, young, and, of course, absolutely healthy.

There is one young lady from whom we have bought from time to time over \$1,000 worth of cuticle, and who manages to make a very respectable income by disposing of her fair skin, for she supplies other surgeons beside ourselves.

Only the other day we had to perform an operation on the throat of a young and beautiful leader of society which was bound to leave an ugly scar unless we could obtain three square inches of absolutely healthy cuticle. Without our knowledge our patient advertised in a medical paper for the required amount of skin, offering \$100 per square inch. She received between 400 and 500 replies from men and women in all classes of life, and, fortunately, brought them to me.

### TO SELECT FROM.

Curiously enough, I had not opened half-a-dozen before I recognised the handwriting of the young lady from whom we had already obtained so much cuticle, and I at once advised our patient to accept her offer, which she did. The operation of skin-grafting was a perfect success, and no one, to look at the fair throat of the beautiful woman we had operated on, would believe that a knife had ever been near it.

Sometimes, of course, the necessary amount of flesh tissue required cannot be obtained from one person, and there have been occasions when we have had to requisition every man and woman on our books before securing the needful quantity of cuticle. A month ago a young man was brought into the hospital with half his face terribly scalded. When it was healed we knew there would be a very disfiguring scar unless skin-grafting was resorted to, and, although the patient was far too poor to pay for the tissue, we were fortunately able to draw on a special fund which

### PROVIDES FOR SUCH CASES.

Six of our regular "cuticle merchants" were summoned, and from the arms of each we took a certain amount of skin, the half-dozen supplying sufficient to cover the wound left on the youth's cheek by the scald. The operation was a tedious one, but perfectly successful, and there is now nothing to indicate that the lad's cheek has been built up with skin obtained from six different people.

Sometimes, of course, we can obtain the skin from the patient himself. I remember such a case when I was in attendance at the Exeter Eye Infirmary. There was a young man brought in who had met with a curious accident, whereby he had lost his left eyelid. The eyeball, of course was exposed, and besides being very unsightly caused the patient considerable pain.

The work of grafting an eyelid is not easy and is very seldom attempted in England. However, Dr. Tossell, a well-known eye specialist in the West of England, determined to make the attempt, and taking various minute portions of skin from the patient's arm stitched them to what remained of the eyelid. The

## TAKING INDIA'S CENSUS.

Enumerators Sometimes Found the Task a Hard One.

The census of India for 1901, completed after many difficulties had been overcome, has been published by the Imperial Government. The enumerators encountered peculiar obstacles.

In Rajputana the Bhils' experience of the liberal help given to them during the famine, combined with Captain Bannerman's tact and energy to allay their suspicions, and they were induced to abandon their ancient claims to be exempt from census and to submit to enumeration by a special system which recognized their prejudice against outsiders entering their villages, and required the headmen to muster their people and have them counted at convenient places in the neighborhood. They were duly impressed by the practical argument that for people who were not enumerated there would be "no food at the next famine."

In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mr. Risley tells how the admirable arrangements made by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Temple, rendered it possible to effect the first enumeration of the aborigines. The census was conducted by special parties of the Settlement officials, at some risk to themselves, in a series of tours by steamer and boat in imperfectly chartered waters. At Port Campbell they were attacked by the implacably hostile Jarawas of South Andaman, and were obliged to fire on their assailants, one Jarawa being killed.

The enumeration brought to light a tribe hitherto unknown, the Tabo of North Andaman, concerning whom it is stated, in explanation of their small numbers, that when a contagious disease appeared recently among them they proceeded to kill off all those who were attacked, until very few of the tribe were left.

Briefly summarizing the figures, we find that the 1,254,612 square miles of the Indian Empire had in 1901 a population of 517,458,193.

In the chapter on "Religious" we learn that the Christian community numbers 2,923,241, of whom 2,664,318 are natives. Of these latter two-fifths are Roman Catholics. In 1872 the Christians numbered 1,506,098, of whom 1,246,788 were natives. The growth of Christianity, it is satisfactory to learn, is far more rapid than that of the general population.

## KOREAN WOMEN'S CLOAKS.

Their Dress a Reminder of a Deed of Bravery.

The dress of the Korean women is very quaint. Long, voluminous white cotton dresses reaching to the ankle above baggy trousers underneath, which, ending at slippers with upturned toes, give them somewhat the appearance of Turkish women. Over their head is thrown a long cloak, generally green, fastened under the neck, the sleeves, through which the arms are never passed, hanging down over the shoulders. By this cloak hangs a tale, historical and interesting.

Once upon a time a King of Korea invited the officers of his army to a banquet in the palace at Seoul, in complete ignorance that a military conspiracy, aimed at his throne and life, was afoot. The conspirators, who were among the guests, resolved to seize their opportunity to murder the King during the progress of the banquet. On entering the palace, the officers deposited their large military cloaks in an ante-chamber and took their places in the hall where the feast was spread, waiting only a signal to fall on and slay their host. But a number of the women of Seoul had become acquainted with the conspiracy. Loyal to their monarch and unable to warn him in time, they went in a body to the palace, and gained admittance into the ante-chamber. Seizing the officers' cloaks they entered the banquet hall un-

## BRIGAND RIDDEN LAND

DANGERS TO TRAVELLERS IN MOROCCO.

A Country That Has Not Changed in a Great Many Years.

In spite of its proximity to Gibraltar and Europe, Morocco, except in the coast towns, is in practically the same condition as it was 300 years ago. Tangier is better known to foreigners, as it is the landing place for tourists when they visit the country during the winter, and the place where everything happens.

Whether it is a row with France or Spain, or a revolt of the tribes, the little white-painted town on the sea coast is always made the centre of the trouble. The Foreign Minister of Morocco resides at Tangier.

### ARE ALL ROBBERS.

After a few hours in Tangier the foreigner comes to the conclusion that all Moors are brigands, and submits himself to be robbed on every side. The orthodox robbers wait for the traveller outside the city gates, and the Moorish Jews do the work if anything more quickly and skillfully in the bazaars within the walls.

The principal products of this ancient country are red and yellow leather slippers, daggers, dates, and cripples of every description. Frequently over one hundred beggars form in line on the route from the city gates to the hotel, and not two of them will be deformed alike. This does not include the elephantiasis or leprosy victims with which Morocco abounds.

The officers from the garrison at Gibraltar come over at intervals to Tangier, and go out on pigsticking parties for three or four days. An enormous quantity of whiskey and soda is consumed on these excursions and sometimes they kill a wild pig.

### NO LAW THERE.

There is practically no law or order in Morocco, even in the coast towns. Money will do anything with the officers of justice, and the taxgatherers and the Jews squeeze the life and soul out of the people of the soil.

Prisoners live in the jail with their families and appear as happy as if they were in a boarding house.

It is dangerous even to go outside the environs of Tangier after night-fall, on account of the robbers and beggars who infest the place. They depend entirely on the stranger for their support. The true Moor never works and skillfully evades even the appearance of labor. He would sooner fight than eat, or smoke than do either.

The writer of this article was attacked just outside the city, while riding home one evening, and managed to escape with two broken fingers on the right hand, a pistol wound in the right arm, and an ugly stab in the right leg. Had he not been mounted on a swift horse he might have been severely wounded.

### NO GOOD ROADS.

Telegrams and letters are conveyed across country by means of native runners. The ancient city of Tetuan is 45 miles from Tangier, and the route lays over a chain of hills and passes between huge mountains covered with luxurious forests. Every mile or so mountain torrents have to be forded, and in the rainy season there is a danger of being swept away. The native runner does this journey in the heat of the tropical sun in seven hours. The charge is \$2 for delivering the message, but just how much the man himself receives it is difficult to say.

There are no roads in Morocco except the caravan tracks and bridle paths. Fez, the northern capital of the country, can be reached in ten days from Tangier, by riding horses or mules and camping out. The native merchants go in large numbers by caravan, and take about 15 days.

### RICHES OF COUNTRY.

## FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

George Knox, retired coachman, a patient in the Morningfield Hospital for incurables, Aberdeen, leaped from a window in the men's ward and, falling a distance of 19 feet, was killed.

The death took place at Oban of Captain Duncan MacKechie, master of the West Highland steamer Claymore, of the MacBrayne fleet. He was a native of Mull, and was 74 years of age.

The death has taken place in London of Captain James Alexander Gordon King, of Tertowie, Aberdeenshire, an officer in the Scots Guards, who had been suffering from an attack of influenza, followed by pleurisy.

Mr. Thomas Donaldson Thomson, of Easterraig, died at his residence at Craigville, Dirlston. The deceased gentleman, who was well known and highly respected all over the county, was a familiar figure at local and district functions.

Robert Mitchell was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing from a laundry at 31 Tyfield street, Glasgow, three shirts, two collars, one front, and a pair of cuffs. He had been nine times previously convicted.

The body of Andrew Stenhouse was found on the railway siding at the dock at Methil. He had fallen when passing between some wagons as they were being brought to the hoists, and the wheels had passed over his head, causing instant death.

With the forthcoming publication of the fourth volume of the Burgh Records of Glasgow an interesting light will be thrown upon the history of the city from 1668 to the time of the Revolution in 1689, when Glasgow obtained freedom to elect its own magistrats.

Wm. Mair, a retired draper, who resided at 89 Burgher street, Parkhead, was admitted to the Royal Infirmary suffering from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, and died in the course of the afternoon. He had for some time been under medical treatment for insomnia.

While Thomas Taylor, carter, 331 South Wellington street, Glasgow, was in charge of two horses, each yoked to a cart laden with rubbish, in Jessie street, Polmadie, he tripped and fell in front of the rear wheel of the hindmost cart, the wheel passing over his neck and killing him instantaneously.

Councillor Isdale Robertson, after an illness of only a couple of days' duration, died at his residence in Bishop road, Jordanhill, from heart failure. The deceased, who was 56 years of age, took a keen interest in all evangelical and temperance movements, and was a prominent member of the Rechabites.

A shepherd on Leithpark Farm came across the body of a man, partly dressed, near Aldmurroch, at a place known as "Top of Daylight." The body was between the River Allander and the public road, and when found life was quite extinct. The body was identified as that of Robert Smith, Hopelhill road, Glasgow. He appeared to be about 42 years, and was a native of Kirkintilloch.

The death is announced of Mr. David Howieson, retired school master, which occurred suddenly at his residence at Limekilns. Deceased, who was 70 years of age, started life as a teacher in a venture school at Inverkeithing. For many years thereafter he had charge of the colliery school at Halbeath. On the passing of the Education Act of 1872 he received an appointment in Skye.

Mr. William Low, late land steward of the Stratford estate, died at



was exposed, and besides being very unsightly caused the patient considerable pain.

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#### FEARFULLY PAINFUL ONE.

but the patient stood it excellently, and in eight weeks' time sufficient skin had been grafted to enable the sufferer to close and open his eye with considerable facility.

To give a few inches of skin does not require very much courage—the idea being far worse than the actual cutting. Besides, there is no objection to the victim being placed under the influence of ether if desired, though, curiously enough, it is better that the patient on whom the flesh tissue is to be grafted should be operated on while awake. The after-effects amount to very little, the place from which the skin has been taken being about as sore as a vaccination mark immediately after the operation.

Of course, some patients who enter the hospital for the purpose of undergoing skin-grafting have many friends who are only too willing to supply the needful material, and when they are healthy we allow them to make the sacrifice. No one, however, need ever find any difficulty in obtaining as much cuticle as he or she requires so long as they can pay for it, for there are thousands of people who would gladly part with as much skin as is consistent with safety at prices as low as one shilling the square inch.

#### CZARINA'S JEWELS.

Has Not Seen All the Gems in Her Collection.

Beautiful as are the jewels of Queen Alexandra and the German Empress, they become almost insignificant when compared with the Russian Crown jewels. Indeed, the Czarina herself has not even seen all her jewels, which are stored in a hundred and fifty safes, and are under the care of eleven attendants, while six court dignitaries are responsible for them. One of the most interesting articles in the whole of the collection is a jewelled cape, which is a mass of diamonds and other precious stones. It is not large, but, nevertheless, is so weighty that it can only be worn for a few minutes at a time. In the Czarina's private collection of jewels is a chain of flawless emeralds, which she prizes immensely; for she, like her grandmother, Queen Victoria, cares for emeralds far more than any other precious stones. Generally, the Czarina wears but little jewellery, but on State occasions she sometimes seems fairly ablaze with diamonds and other precious stones. On her wedding day her gown was studded all over with gems, and the Czar's crown contained a hundred of the finest white diamonds.

#### STRATEGY OF THE CUCKOO.

The Indian fruit-cuckoo, which, like all members of the cuckoo family, lays its eggs in the nests of other birds, and thus avoids the trouble of hatching them, is said to exhibit most interesting strategy in dealing with crows, which are its enemies. Whereas the hen, an inconspicuous speckled gray bird, conceals herself in the foliage, the cock, remarkable for his brilliant black plumage and crimson eyes, places himself on a perch near a crow's nest, and makes a great noise. The crows immediately rush out to attack him, and he takes to flight with them in pursuit. The hen meanwhile slips into the nest and deposits an egg. Sometimes the crows get back before the egg is laid and then the intruding hen cuckoo gets a trouncing.

cloaks in an ante-chamber and took their places in the hall where the feast was spread, waiting only a signal to fail on and slay their host. But a number of the women of Seoul had become acquainted with the conspiracy. Loyal to their monarch and unable to warn him in time, they went in a body to the palace, and gained admittance into the ante-chamber. Seizing the officers' cloaks they entered the banqueting hall unobserved; some, stealing noiselessly up behind the officers as they sat at the feast, flung the cloaks over their heads and pinioned them in the folds while others ran to the bewildered King, hurriedly warned him of the plot, and spirited him away before the baffled conspirators could release themselves from the grasp of their brave captors.

In token of his gratitude to his loyal female subjects the King decreed that in future the Korean women should wear the military cloak thrown over their heads, as a mark of honor.

#### PAID WEEKLY WAGES.

Proposed Changes in the British Army System.

The British War Office is proposing to make important alterations with regard to soldiers' pay, the number of subalterns, and the promotion of lieutenants.

Soldiers are in future to have their pay issued to them in the form of weekly wages, instead of piecemeal with a monthly settling-up. Payments to men away from headquarters will be made by post.

On active service the pay duties will be undertaken by the new Finance Department. Each soldier will carry his own pay book, in which every payment will be entered, so that wherever he is he cannot overdraw or underdraw without the knowledge of the officer to whom he may apply for money. The new system, which will simplify the pay accounts, has been tried in the south-eastern district, and will be introduced throughout the army gradually.

The War Office proposes to add a commissioned strength of the army in order to decentralize the training in squadrons and companies.

The proposition is well supported and it is suggested that the increased cost shall be met by abolishing the cost of second command in battalions and regiments.

General officers commanding have been asked to express their views upon the feasibility of the latter project, and many are in favor of the post being eliminated, now that instruction is to be decentralized into companies and squadrons.

It has also been proposed to do away with the seniority rule in promoting lieutenants to captaincies, and to promote the most able lieutenants by selection.

#### MINUTE MEASUREMENTS.

Because the balance-wheels of watches expand and contract with changes of temperature, they run slower or faster, according to circumstances. By making them of different kinds of metal, having different degrees of expansion with increase of temperature, the effect of their changes on the running of watches may be almost entirely eliminated. But in dealing with such a problem it is necessary to know the expansibility of the metal employed. A means of measuring it is furnished by an instrument called a dilatometer, in which a system of delicate levers, or a chain of gear wheels, magnifies the motion of a pointer over a graduated scale hundreds of times. At a meeting of the Physical Society in London lately a dilatometer was exhibited which had a magnification of 1,500 times, so that the change in the length of a piece of steel caused by a single degree of rise or fall of temperature was clearly measured by it.

caravan men in hours. The charge is \$2 for delivering the message, but just how much the man himself receives it is difficult to say.

There are no roads in Morocco except the caravan tracks and bridle paths. Fez, the northern capital of the country, can be reached in ten days from Tangier, by riding horses or mules and camping out. The native merchants go in large numbers by caravan, and take about 15 days.

#### RICHESS OF COUNTRY.

The inhabitants of Morocco will take any kind of money. There is no country in the world, perhaps, where the poor laborers work harder and are treated so badly, and where there is absolutely no redress for their wrongs.

Morocco is a fine country, full of mineral wealth, grand forests and great possibilities. Generally speaking, the climate is good, and a stable form of government is all that is needed.

During the lulls between the various revolutions, riots and fights, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son have sent parties of tourists on camping excursions in to Morocco, but with the exception of Tangier, there has never been a rush of pleasure seekers. All robbers in the interior ride on horseback and carry excellent rifles, which they obtain through the kindness of the various British and German gun-running firms, who import them into the country.

To those who are tired of the monotony of civilized life, and want to seek for trouble, Morocco can be safely recommended.

#### BUSY FIGHTERS.

There is always fighting going on somewhere, and the brigands and locust plagues help to keep things busy. When the Sultan passes through a town all the inhabitants have to go inside their houses and close their doors and windows. No ordinary person is allowed to look upon the countenance of the Light of the Desert.

The young Sultan, Abdul-Aziz, is a keen photographer and also a motorist. He has had a road specially constructed at Fez for his motor-car. His keen delight is to muster the Ministers of his Cabinet and then chase them around on his automobile. As a one-sided modern amusement for absolute monarchs this takes a lot of beating, even in Germany.

#### ENEMY'S PHOTOGRAPH.

Invention Which Takes it From Point Overhead.

A remarkable appliance, the invention of an Englishman, will shortly make its appearance at the seat of war, and may be expected to have a considerable effect on the progress of the campaign.

It consists of an automatic aeroplane, containing a powerful photographic apparatus. It can be sent up to a considerable height, and driven four miles away from the base at which it is held captive, and brought back after taking a complete photographic map of two miles of the country over which it has hovered.

Thus an army possession this apparatus can safely obtain a detailed plan of an enemy's position, showing in every particular the disposition of guns, trenches, and forces. Moreover, the aeroplane will register the exact distances of all the objects photographed.

Similarly, it can be sent from the deck of a warship to photograph, for example, an enemy's harbor and fleet, thus enabling its possessor to train his guns on the object of attack with deadly effect, or to assault a position with all the advantages of an accurate knowledge of what he is attacking.

Queen Alexandra owns one of the most valuable pairs of opera-glasses in the world. They are of platinum, thickly encrusted with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, and are said to have cost the enormous sum of \$20,000.

David Howieson, retired school master, which occurred suddenly at his residence at Limekilns. Deceased, who was 70 years of age, started life as a teacher in a venture school at Inverkeithing. For many years thereafter he had charge of the colliery school at Halbeath. On the passing of the Education Act of 1872 he received an appointment in Skye.

Mr. William Low, late land steward of the Stratford estate, died at West Tofts, Stanley, at the age of 87. Mr. Low was one of the oldest and best known servants of the Atholl family, having for the extended period of 62 years served under the Ducal house. Prior to taking up the duties of steward at Stratford, which post he held for over forty years, deceased was manager of the Duke of Atholl's home farm at Blair Castle for about 22 years. In public affairs he took a prominent part.

The funeral took place to Warriston cemetery of the late D. William Knox, who died at the age of 90 at his residence at 11 Hart street, Edinburgh. The son of Major Knox, of the Royal Artillery, he was born in 1814. He was never married, and leaves a sister, who is the sole survivor of the family. Dr. Knox was a lineal descendant of the Rev. William Knox, the first Protestant minister of Cockpen, and a brother of the great reformer. His likeness to the reformer in regard to features was very striking.

#### FIRST PIANO MAKER.

Italian Had the Honor—Two of His Instruments Remain.

It was a harpischord maker, Cristofori, in the employ of the Duke of Tuscany who in 1711 made the first successful piano. As Curator of Ferdinand de Medici he had a splendid collection of Belgian, French and Italian instruments to look after, and this undoubtedly aided him, though the model was so crude that the inventor could never have dreamed a monument would ever be erected in his memory. There are only two grand pianofortes of Cristofori in existence, says a writer in House-keeper. One decorated in gold and Chinese figures is in Florence and the other is in the Crosby-Brown collection in the Metropolitan Art Museum. Three documents attest the authenticity of this last instrument, which was purchased from Signor Diego Martelli. From this noble bequest a long list of names could be mentioned of men who added perfect the piano. But factories alone could never have achieved without royalty to encourage and virtuosos to play. Frederick the Great ordered five pianos for his palace, where they can be seen at the present day. Marie Antoinette was a patron of the art. Clementi, in England and Mozart, in Germany, introduced the instrument so it became a part of life. It was in Pleyel's concert room that Chopin played, and our later firms have brought out a long list of artists, Josef, Paderewski and others.

#### STOESSSEL A SWISS.

Commandant at Port Arthur is Not Russian by Birth.

General Stoessel, Port Arthur, is a Swiss by birth, and has received most of his military education in Switzerland. His father and two brothers still live at Wulfingen, in the Canton of Zurich.

General Stoessel passed through the military school, and until 1884 was at the head of the engineering department at Winterthur. He was soon afterwards appointed to the small arms factory at St. Petersburg, and in 1890 entered the Russian army, becoming naturalized. His rise to his present position was very rapid.

His brother Henri is at present the director of the Oerlikon machine factory near Zurich.

He is described as courageous, determined and tenacious, and a favorite in military circles.



# Ayer's

Losing your hair? Coming out by the comb? And doing nothing? No sense in that! Why don't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor and

## Hair Vigor

promptly stop the falling? Your hair will begin to grow, too, and all dandruff will disappear. Could you reasonably expect anything better?

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a great success with me. My hair was falling out very badly, but the Hair Vigor stopped it and now my hair is all right."—W. C. LOOSDON, Lindsay, Cal.

\$1.00 a bottle, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

for  
**Thin Hair**

## The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 6c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

## E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

36 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

### CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Roblin, Ont.

### E. J. POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Express Office, Napanee  
Strictly Private and Confidential.

### JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Commissioner in H. C. J.  
Conveyancer, etc.  
144  
MARLBANK.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

### CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

POTATOES SHOULD BE SPRAYED NOW TO PREVENT BLIGHT

placed the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the fattening crate. A board should be loosened in the top of the crate to remove the chickens from, and a feed trough arranged in front. A shaping board and shipping boxes are also required.

**FATTENING RATIONS.**—A satisfactory fattening ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white-colored flesh. Ground oats, finely ground or with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in a yellow-colored flesh of inferior quality; ground peas impart a hardness to the flesh that is not desirable. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley, and low grade flour are the most suitable meals for fattening.

### SATISFACTORY MEAL MIXTURES.

- (1) Ground oats (coarser hulls removed.)
- (2) Siftings from rolled oats (or hulling dust should be included)
- (3) Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn.
- (4) Equal parts ground oats, ground barley, and ground buckwheat
- (5) Two parts ground barley, low grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with sour skim-milk or buttermilk. On the average, 10 pounds of meal require from 15 to 17 pounds of sour skim-milk. A small quantity of salt should be added to the mash.

When sufficient skim-milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing mash, a quantity of animal and raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for a period of 24 days, more or less depending on the condition of the bird. Before they are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be again sulphured three days before they are killed.

**THE FIRST WEEK.**—It is necessary to feed the chickens lightly the first week they are in the crates. A small quantity of the fattening food should be spread along the troughs, and as this is eaten more food is added, but not as much as the chickens would consume. The food should be given three times a day, and after feeding the troughs should be cleaned and turned over. The chickens should receive fresh water twice a day, and grit two or three times a week while in the crates.

**THE SECOND WEEK.**—The chickens should be given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the troughs should be cleaned and turned over.

**THE LAST TEN DAYS.**—At the commencement of this period one pound of tallow a day should be added to the mash for every 70 chickens. The quantity of tallow should be gradually increased so that at the latter part of the period one pound of tallow is fed to 50 chickens. The chickens should receive the fattening food twice a day.

### CLOVER SOD.

By Prof. C. A. Zavitz

Clover is one of Ontario's most valuable farm crops. It is generally recognized by Ontario farmers to be a heavy yielder of hay, which furnishes a large amount of valuable food constituents. Its beneficial effects upon the soil, however, do not seem to be so clearly understood. Scientists, who have made a careful study of the influence of clover on the soil, tell us that after large crops have been removed from the land, the soil is actually richer in nitrogen after growing clover than it was before, owing to the large

**900 DROPS**

## CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

**INFANTS CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

*Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER*

Pumpkin Seed -  
Alix Seeds -  
Rochelle Salt -  
Anise Seed -  
Peppermint -  
20 Carbonate Soda -  
Warm Seed -  
Clarified Sugar -  
Widowmaker Plaster.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

Fac Simile Signature of  
*Chas. H. Pitcher.*  
**NEW YORK.**

At 6 mos. 5 old  
**35 DROPS - 35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

*Chas. H. Pitcher*

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected July 21st)

#### FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 20c. a pound.  
Eggs, 13c. to 15c. a dozen.  
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

#### VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel  
Cabbage, 5c. head.  
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.  
Beets, 15c. a peck.  
Potatoes, 60c. a bag.  
New Potatoes 30c. a peck.  
Turnips, 40c. a bag.

#### FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 25c. a peck.  
Winter Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.  
Raspberries 3c to 9c per box.  
Huckleberries 5 to 10c per quart.

#### MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound, \$5.00 per cwt.  
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 6c.  
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.  
Sirloin, 12c. a pound.  
Roast beef, 7 to 10c. a pound.  
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.  
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.  
Ham, 13c. a pound.  
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.  
Sausage, 10c. per lb.  
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.  
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.  
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

#### GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.  
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.  
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.  
Oats, 35 to 40c. bushel.

### THE BAMBOO PLANT.

It Sometimes Grows at the Rate of Three Feet a Day.

The word bamboo suggests to most Americans a faithful fishing rod or a dainty fan. To the Japanese and Chinese, who are the most practical agriculturists in the world, it is as indispensable as the white pine to the American farmer. They are not only dependent upon it for much of their building material, but make their ropes, mats, kitchen utensils and innumerable other articles out of it.

There are many varieties of the bamboo plant, from the species which is woven into mats to the tall bamboo tree which the Chinaman uses for the mast of his large boat. One variety is cultivated as a vegetable and the young shoots eaten like asparagus, or they may be salted, pickled or preserved.

The rapidity of growth of the bamboo is perhaps its most wonderful characteristic. There are actual records of a bamboo growing three feet in a single day, or at the rate of one and a half inches an hour.

Varieties of bamboo are found everywhere in Japan, even where there are heavy falls of snow in winter. It is a popular misconception that bamboos grow only in the tropics. Japan is a land of bamboos, and yet where these plants grow it is not so warm in winter as it is in California.

### A RESTAURANT PROBLEM.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the  
Weekly Sun ..... \$1.65  
Any three of the above papers ..... \$2.40  
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the  
Daily Toronto Star ..... \$1.80

## POTATOES SHOULD BE SPRAYED NOW TO PREVENT BLIGHT AND ROT.

Farmers continue to lose hundreds of bushels of potatoes every year from blight and rot which might be saved by spraying the vines with Bordeaux mixture. The results obtained at the Central Experimental Farm and elsewhere have proved over and over again how well it pays to spray, but comparatively few farmers spray their potatoes for the prevention of rot even yet. At Ottawa one variety that was sprayed yielded at the rate of 201 bushels more per acre. The formula used is 6 lbs. bluestone, 4 lbs. lime and 40 gallons water. If the potato beetle is still active 8 ozs. Paris green may be added to this. If fresh lime cannot be obtained, 7½ lbs. washing soda will take its place. There should be about 2 sprayings, the first about the middle of July, the second from ten days to two weeks later, the object being to keep the vines covered with the mixture until September. It has been proven by experiment that over half the crop of potatoes will be produced after August 22nd, if the vines are kept green, and this is what spraying will do, as, at the Experimental Farm, the vines have been kept green from 18 to 20 days longer than where left unsprayed. The cost of 4 sprayings is about \$7.00.

Fuller particulars will be furnished on application to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

W. T. MAC DON  
Horticulturist,  
Central Experimental Farm,  
Ottawa, Canada.

## FATTENING CHICKENS FOR MARKET.

In order to have the chickens plump and well fitted for market when they are at the most profitable age, they should be placed in the fattening crates when they are three months old. It is not meant by this that chickens cannot be fattened profitably when they are more than three months old. Suitable market chickens of any age will show gains in the crates. In selecting chickens for fattening, those should be fatted that have a good constitution, denoted by short strong beak, head wide between the eyes, lively appearance and that are of medium size, and are of a broad square shape, with short straight legs set well apart.

EQUIPMENT FOR FATTENING.—In fattening chickens for market, it is advisable to use the fattening crates recommended by the Poultry Division, Ottawa. If only a small number of chickens are to be fatted, packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box should be removed for the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front, and also lengthways of the crate to form the floor. The laths are

a large amount of valuable constituents. Its beneficial effects upon the soil, however, do not seem to be so clearly understood. Scientists, who have made a careful study of the influence of clover on the soil, tell us that after large crops have been removed from the land, the soil is actually richer in nitrogen after growing clover than it was before, owing to the large amount of nitrogen which the clover roots have obtained from the air. As a rule, farmers grow clover and timothy together, and are therefore unable to ascertain the comparative influence of each of these crops on the soil.

We have conducted a series of experiments at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on three different occasions, in order to ascertain the comparative value of clover and grass sod for crop production. We first grew clovers and grasses upon separate plots and removed the crops, after which the land was plowed and other crops were sown. The results, therefore, show the influence of the roots remaining in the soil upon the productivity of crops following the clovers and the grasses. In 1902, barley was sown after each of four varieties of clovers and three varieties of grasses in four different places in our experimental grounds. The average results of the four tests in pounds of barley per acre were as follows: Red Clover, 1516; Lucerne, 1450; Alsike Clover, 1427; Mammoth Red Clover, 1408; Meadow Fescue Grass, 1068; Orchard Grass, 1015; and Timothy, 946. It will therefore be seen that the Red Clover sod gave an increase over the Timothy sod of 570 pounds, or nearly twelve bushels per acre.

In another experiment which was completed in 1900, in which winter wheat was sown on both clover and grass sods, it was found that an average of 3194 pounds of wheat per acre was obtained from the clover sod, and only 2300 pounds from the grass sod.

In 1899, a mixture of oats and barley was sown on clover sod and also on grass sod. The results were very marked, as an average of 2256 pounds of mixed grains per acre was obtained from the clover sod, and only 1078 pounds of mixed grains per acre from the grass sod.

By averaging the results of these three grains, we find that the crop grown on the clover sod gave an increase over the crop grown on the grass sod by fully 56 per cent.

The results of these experiments help us to appreciate the beneficial influence on the soil from growing clover. It also indicates the suitability of a properly cultivated clover sod as a preparation for winter wheat or spring grains.

William Nelson was killed while working in his father's barn near Campbellford.

## NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

2110 cheese were offered for sale at the Cheese board Friday afternoon—1210 white and 905 colored.

960 cheese sold for 7 5-8c.  
The usual buyers were present.  
The following factories boarded:

	NO. WHITE	COLOR
Napanee.....	1	100
Croydon.....	2	80
Clairview.....	3	70
Tamworth.....	4	100
Sheffield.....	5	80
Centerville.....	6	..
Palace Road.....	7	140
Phippen No 1.....	8	..
Phippen No 2.....	9	159
Phippen No 3.....	10	..
Kingsford.....	11	..
Forest Mills.....	12	..
Union.....	13	140
Ojessa.....	14	200
Excelsior.....	15	100
Enterprise.....	16	125
Whitman Creek.....	17	75
Selby.....	18	225
Camden East.....	19	80
Newburgh.....	20	165
Deseronto.....	21	175
Marlbank.....	22	70
Maple Ridge.....	23	30

Silage, 100. per lb.  
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.  
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.  
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

## GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.  
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.  
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.  
Oats, 35 to 40c. bushel.

## Portland Cement. Rathbun's Star Brand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

## EXPRESSIONS.

Hamilton Herald.

FORMER Princess Chimay has gone to London to have her complexion restored. Unlike her reputation, her complexion can be restored.

Montreal Herald.

FROM the way Toronto is behaving over the Scholes victory, it is easy to see that its police force would half to be enlarged if a Toronto lacrosse team won the Minto cup.

Hamilton Herald.

Mrs. Eddy, high priestess of Christian Science, has issued an order forbidding the faithful to stare at her when she goes out for her daily drive. The old lady must be getting touchy on subject of her personal appearance.

Montreal Herald.

IN 7 years of Con. rule Canada's trade increased \$24,000,000. In 7 years of Lib. rule it increased \$228,000,000. If the Cons. can keep DUNDONALD to the front they hope the voters will overlook that showing.

Exchange.

WE shudder to think what is likely to happen to R. R. Gagey unless he gets a speech out of his system before long.

Ottawa Free Press.

A New York contemporary says the presidential campaign is a battle of the wild and woolly against the safe and sane. No straining after fine phrases there.

Toronto News.

IT will soon be Chicago the Good Mayor Harrison put a stop to pool selling on the race course, and now he has decided that glove contests by sluggers shall cease.

Toronto Star.

EUROPE appears to be going crazy, year by year along the line of military expenditures.

Toronto Telegram.

"BRITANNIA Ruled the Waves" until the job was taken away by Admiral Togo and Lou Scholes, who are both eat men on the water.

Weekly Sun.

THE sun desires to extend its most sincere congratulation to Sir William Mulock on his outspoken denunciation of militarism at the Fielding banquet Monday night. A few more such vigorous speeches as that would drown the noisy clamor of monomaniacs, who are seeking to turn our people from the cultivation of the fields to the manning of a line of frontier fortresses.

Toronto Globe.

THE latest figures of the public account makes it now certain that there will be a surplus of \$16,500,000. This is half as much as the whole revenue of 1886, and is equal to thirty per cent. of the expenditure of 1903. If the United States has a surplus in proportion it would amount to \$190,000,000. Similarly compared, Great Britain would have a surplus of \$270,000,000.

heavy falls of snow in winter. It is a popular misconception that bamboos grow only in the tropics. Japan is a land of bamboos, and yet where these plants grow it is not so warm in winter as it is in California.

## A RESTAURANT PROBLEM.

The Man Who Can Solve It May Name His Own Salary.

"Who is the greatest restaurateur in New York?" I asked a hotel manager who sometimes goes to his neighbors' places to get dots on up to dateness. His reply: "It isn't necessary to mention names. In fact, it isn't possible to do so. The greatest restaurateur in New York or in the whole world is the man who can tell today how many people he will have to feed tomorrow."

There is one house downtown where an average of 400 mouths are fed daily. But one day there may be 500 and another 150. Where is the barometer that is to tell beforehand, in time for orders to butcher, baker and candlestick maker, pretty nearly the number that must be provided for on the morrow? If there are 500 today shall enough food for 500 be ordered for tomorrow? If 40, and only 150 come, what is to be done with the surplusage of meats, vegetables, bread, etc.? And if 150 come today and food for 150 is ordered for tomorrow, what is to become of the management when 500 come on the morrow and the larder is empty? The man who can estimate on Monday the probable business of Tuesday is worth \$25,000 a year to any big restaurant. But there is no such man.

## VOLTAIRE AND ROUSSEAU.

Pointed Jokes That Passed Between the Two Authors.

Voltaire and Rousseau, though on friendly terms, were in the habit of firing off pointed jokes at one another. One day Rousseau was dining with Voltaire, and oysters were brought on the table, for, as somebody has remarked, no dinner could be complete without them. The author of "Emile," after helping himself pretty freely, made the somewhat injudicious remark:

"I am sure I could eat as many oysters as Samson slew Philistines."

"With the same weapon?" (the jaw-bone of an ass) slyly inquired Voltaire.

Rousseau did not soon forget the little joke at his expense and sought an opportunity for revenge. Not long afterward Voltaire called at his house



## Cleveland's Baking

makes the food light, delicious. More people are pushing out the using Cleveland's. The people pay for the powders is doubled by such cheap baking powder.

Disease takes no summer vacation.

If you need flesh and strength use

Scott's Emulsion

summer as in winter.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
Toronto, Ontario.  
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



during his absence. The door being open, he walked into the library, and finding all the books thrown about in confusion and covered with dust, he traced on one of them the word "cochon" (pig) with his finger. Next day he met Rousseau and said to him: "I called at your house yesterday, but did not find you in." "I know," replied the latter. "I found your card."

**The Oldest Church in Europe.**  
Canon Routledge in his "History of St. Martin, Canterbury," claims the proud distinction of the oldest church in Europe for that venerable edifice. He describes it as occupying the unique position of being the only existing church that was originally built as a church during the first four centuries and has remained a church till the present day. St. Martin's has a sort of rival in St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover, which Canon Puckle believes to have been erected by British workmen some time in the fourth century.

**Rather Veal.**  
"What I would like," said the very young author, whose first story had just been accepted, "is that the binding of the book should be in keeping with the story. Do you grasp my meaning?" "Oh, yes," replied the intelligent and accommodating publisher. "I'll have it done in half calf."

**His Glasses.**  
Lushman—I'm troubled with headaches in the morning. It may be on account of my eyes. Perhaps I need stronger glasses. Dr. Shrupe—No; I think you merely need weaker glasses—and fewer—at night.

**Ruined His Stomach For Science.**  
One of the most singular things about the great nervous specialist, Dr. Brown-Sequard, was the way in which he saved his nerves for science, but injured his stomach for the same cause. Throughout his life he was opposed to the use of tobacco. "I never smoke," he once said, "because I have seen the most evident proofs of the injurious effects of tobacco on the nervous system." But his desire to investigate the contents of his own stomach by swallowing sponges to which a thread was tied and pulling them up to examine the gastric juice which they had absorbed brought on a rare affection, known as mycemia, or rumination, which compelled him to masticate his food a second time.

**Colored Clothes and Health.**  
The health value of colored clothes is infinitely superior to that of sable fabrics. You will find more microbes to the square inch of dark than on light garments. Black arrests the health giving rays of the sun. It is strange that Mme. la Mode should turn out to be only the high priestess of health in disguise and that the microbes of Mayfair and the bacilli of Belgravia should be more afraid of a butterfly of fashion than of a sable coated doctor of medicine.—Chic.

**O. R. KIDNEY CURE**  
Gives Instant Relief in all Cases of Lame Back or LUMBAGO.

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—  
"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago: it ACTS LIKE MAGIC. I know of

## Wood's Phosphodine.



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend it as being the only medicine of the kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental Anxiety, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave. Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Napanee by Thos. B. Wallace, F. L. Hooper, T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, and Neilson & Robinson, Druggists.

## ANT PECULIARITIES.

**Each Species Has a Distinct Odor Discernible by Other Ants.**

Each ant species appears to have its distinctive odor, discernible by other ants. Within each species there are also differences of odor dependent on the age of the colony and the age of the queen from whose egg its inmates are produced. The ant's organs of smell are its antennae, and the antennae consist, as it were, of a series of noses, each of which has a special task. One nose tells the ant whether it is in its own nest or that of an enemy. Another nose discriminates between odors of ants of the same species, but of different colonies. The third serves the purpose of discerning the scent laid down by the ant's own feet, so that it may retrace its steps along its own path. Another nose smells the ant larvae and pupae, and the fifth nose detects the presence of an enemy. Thus if an ant be left with only the four noses it will live peaceably with alien ants, but while it has its fifth nose it will fight the alien to the death. If ants make one another's acquaintance before they are twelve hours old they will thereafter live amicably together, though of different species or subfamilies. But in three days after hatching their criterion of correct ant odor is established, and they refuse to affiliate with ants whose odor is not in accord with their standard.

## LINCOLN'S POETRY.

**Verses That Were Brought to Light Only to Be Destroyed.**

It is a sentimental habit of speech to regret the "songs never sung." Yet the dispassionate critic knows there is quite enough poetry unless it is of the very best. He has no tears for "mute, inglorious Miltons." But there is no true American who would not pay a price for a certain batch of poems probably long ago destroyed.

Gibson William Harris, who was a law student in Lincoln & Herndon's office from 1845 to 1847, has written for the Woman's Home Companion some of his recollections of Abraham Lincoln. In putting the office in order one morning he came upon two or three quires of letter paper stitched together inside a desk. He turned the leaves and found that they were covered with stanzas in Mr. Lincoln's neat running hand.

When Mr. Lincoln came in, the young man took the manuscript out of the desk again and held it up with the unnecessary and impertinent inquiry whether the poems were his.

"Where did you find it?" asked Mr. Lincoln.

He took the manuscript, rolled it up and stuffed it into his pocket. It was never seen again. The theory of the writer who tells the story is that it was taken home and put into the fire.

## THE BLACK PANTHER.

ICE

Furnished private families by the month, or sold by the ton to those requiring large quantities.

Full stock Choice Groceries Baled Hay and Straw. All at reasonable prices.

## S. CASEY DENISON.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Vincent Augustus Koubert, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Book-keeper, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 33, Chap. 123, R.S.O., 1897, and Amending Acts that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Vincent Augustus Koubert, deceased, who died on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1904, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor Vincent Koubert, administrator of the estate of the said Vincent Augustus Koubert, deceased, on or before the 25th day of July, A. D., 1904, their claim and the names and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said last mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

H. M. DEROCHE, Solicitor for Vincent Koubert, Administrator. Dated at Napanee, this 23rd day of June A. D., 1904.

## SMILING AND SELLING.

**There Are Times When the Two Do Not Blend Successfully.**

"If you cannot learn to smile you cannot learn to sell," says an exchange. Now, we are willing to agree that a happy disposition is a very essential quality for a salesman to have. But, taken literally, the statement is not true. Perhaps 85 per cent of successful salesmen sell goods with a smile and find that it pays. But, on the other hand, there are 15 per cent or more who scarcely ever indulge in a smile while waiting on customers.

Take, for example, some of the women who make up the highest class of city trade—the kind that drives up to a shop in a swell turnout, enters like a queen, snubs the floorwalker, seats herself in a comfortable seat and looks around impatiently to be waited on. If you know much about selling this class of trade you know that if you smile benignly and perhaps remark about the beautiful weather you will receive a frigid stare from the customer that will make you shake. In most of the stores where this class of trade is catered to you will find salesmen who are expert at handling it. They sell evening slippers, carriage boots, riding boots, leggings, etc., with a cold politeness that would drive away an ordinary shopper.

There are times and places for everything, and the time and place not to smile are in a shoe store when one of the human icebergs which inhabit the Four Hundred swishes in to buy \$40 or \$50 worth of footwear—that is, if you expect to sell to her.—Shoe Trade Journal.

## MUSIC IN COURT.

**Occasions When Melody Decided Questions at Law.**

On one occasion all who were present in the court of justice at Berlin had the great pleasure of listening to a free performance by Professor Joachim, the famous violinist. It appeared from the evidence that a dealer in musical instruments was charged with cheating a customer by representing that a violin which he offered for sale at \$1.25 was an instrument that could be played. The great professor was called in as an expert witness, and, taking

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C. Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Office—range Block. Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE. Barristers, etc. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES Office—Wagner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y

T. B. GERMAN, Barrister and Solicitor. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee. 21-6m

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician Surgeon, etc. Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital. Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 21y

A. S. ASHLEY, DENTIST. 34 YEARS EXPERIENCE. 21 YEARS IN NAPANEE. Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN, DENTIST. It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

## SEASON OF 1904—UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: LEAVE—Priner's Cove at 5:30 a.m., for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9:30, arriving in Napanee at 10:30, connecting with G. T. R. noon trains going East and West. RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1:30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Str. "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2:30 p.m., Picton at 4:30 p.m., for down the Bay. This Boat can be chartered for Excursions on Very Reasonable Terms. For further information apply to JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

The BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE Daily Service to ROCHESTER, N. Y. and 1000 ISLANDS. Steamers—NORTH KING and CASPIAN. Commencing 25th June.

Leave Deseronto daily, except Monday, at 10 p.m. for Belleville, Canal Bridge, Brighton and Port of Rochester N. Y. Returning will arrive at 5:10 a.m. same day and leave for Bay of Quinte Ports, Kingston and 1000 Islands. For further information apply to E. F. HOBSEY, F. E. RATHBUN, G. P. and F. Agent, The Rathbun Co. Kingston, Ont. Deseronto, Ont.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Homeseekers' 60 DAY Excursions TO—  
Winnipeg \$30.00 Regina \$33.75  
Moose Jaw  
Deloraine \$31.50 Kamack  
Souris Swan River  
Brandon  
Lyleton  
Lenore  
Minota \$32.00 Pr. Albert  
Egmont  
Wawanesa Macleod \$38.00

## Cases of Lame Back or LUMBAGO.

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—  
"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure  
remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and  
bladder. I have used it for lumbago; it  
**ACTS LIKE MAGIC.** I know of  
dozens of other people who have used it  
with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is  
standard family medicine in our home."

### O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in a liquid form and quickly  
assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten  
day treatment. Price 50c. at all druggists.

### O. R. LIVER PILLS

CURE CONSTIPATION, STOMACH,  
LIVER AND BOWEL TROUBLE.  
THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

box. Free samples on application.

**THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,**  
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

## Do You Want

Your friend to remember you  
forever? If you do, make him  
or her a present of a . . . .

## PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PEN

Prices \$1.50 to \$10. Let us  
put one aside for you. These  
are the pens you see advertised  
in the magazines. We warrant  
them as well as the maker.

**E. J. POLLARD**  
SOLE AGENT

Dundas Street, Napanee.



## Baking Powder

light, healthful and  
people every day  
the inferior brands,  
The price which  
the cheap baking  
d by the food which  
g powders spoil.

He took the manuscript, rolled it up  
and stuffed it into his pocket. It was  
never seen again. The theory of the  
writer who tells the story is that it  
was taken home and put into the fire.

### THE BLACK PANTHER.

**So Fierce That Even Lion Trainers  
Dare Not Handle Him.**

Of all the big, dangerous cats, none  
is more unapproachable and more  
treacherous than the black panther.  
Hailing from the heart of the deepest  
African jungle, lithe and supple  
of body, alert and nervous, this stealthy  
marauder exceeds in ferocity even a  
Bengal tiger. He is the only big feline  
that the lion trainer does not venture  
to train, and he is the only cat so abso-  
lutely distrustful that he shuns even  
the light of day. Often he will lie all  
day long in a dusky corner of his cage,  
his yellow slit eyes shifting and gleam-  
ing restlessly.

Even the feeding hour, when pande-  
monium breaks loose among the big  
cages, when hungry roars and squeals  
mingle with impatient snarls and im-  
pacts of heavy bodies against steel  
bars, is apt to have no effect on him.  
He may lie eying his chunk of raw  
beef suspiciously and not venture forth  
until day has waned and the last vis-  
itor left to tear meat from bones with  
his long, white fangs.

In fact, so ugly and vicious is this  
beast that frequently he turns on his  
own kind, and in many instances it is  
impossible to cage him, even with a  
mate.

### As to "The."

A voluntary contributor to maga-  
zines and newspapers had a desirable  
article returned to him the other day  
because he began the opening para-  
graph with the definite article, "the."  
The editor wrote: "If we should allow  
all of our authors to begin with 'the'  
every article would so begin." There  
is at least one newspaper in New York  
which will not accept a story of any  
kind if it begins with "the." The edi-  
tor in charge, seeing the "the" at the  
opening, immediately throws the story  
into the wastebasket.

### Suggesting an Improvement.

The owner of the new apartment  
house was exhibiting it to his brother-  
in-law, who was an architect.

"I had it built according to my own  
ideas," he said, "and it's built for  
keeps. An earthquake wouldn't have  
any effect on it."

"That's a pity," said the brother-in-  
law. "An earthquake might improve  
it."

### An Outrage.

Conductor—You'll have to pay fare  
for that child, sir; he's over six.  
Passenger (indignantly)—Well, that's  
the first time I've ever been asked to  
pay fare for that baby, and he's ridden  
with me on cars for nine years and  
more.

### National and Explanational.

"Is that congressman what you  
would call a national figure?"

"Well," answered the village wag,  
"when he's in Washington he's na-  
tional, but when he gets back here  
he's explanational."—Exchange.

### A Predicament.

"Mrs. N.'s new suit came home this  
morning, and she's afraid to show the  
bill to her husband."

"Why, is it so large?"  
"No. It's \$10 smaller than usual,  
and she thinks he'll cut her allowance  
if she doesn't keep it up to the usual  
high figure."

### CASTORIA.

Bears the  
Signature  
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

free performance by Professor Joachim,  
the famous violinist. It appeared from  
the evidence that a dealer in musical  
instruments was charged with cheat-  
ing a customer by representing that a  
violin which he offered for sale at  
\$125 was an instrument that could be  
played. The great professor was called  
in as an expert witness, and, taking  
up the impugned instrument, he pro-  
ceeded to play upon it. Under his  
magic fingers it really sounded like a  
violin, but in a few moments, much to  
the regret of his listeners, the maestro  
laid the instrument down with an evi-  
dent air of contempt. But he had se-  
cured the accused's acquittal.

The great tenor Mario once had to  
give a free exhibition of his magnifi-  
cent vocal power in court in order to  
gain freedom for himself. He had  
been arrested in Madrid in mistake for  
a mischievous political agitator and in  
vain proclaimed his identity to the  
powers that be. Finally he was told  
that if he really was the famous singer  
his voice was a certain means of  
convincing the court of the truth of  
his claim. For seven or eight min-  
utes Mario held all within hearing  
spellbound, and he was then allowed  
to take his departure, with profuse  
apologies for his arrest and detention.

### Straw For Hats a Century Ago.

In the early part of the last century  
there were fewer factories in this coun-  
try than now, and many things were  
made by hand which today are the  
work of machinery. This was especial-  
ly true of the braid for straw hats.  
Rye straw was commonly used, al-  
though wheat was also in demand. But  
the rye straw had longer stems and  
was more easily handled.

In driving along the country roads, in  
Massachusetts particularly, late in the  
summer one would see great bundles  
of the straw hanging on the fences to  
dry. When the sun and wind had  
done their share of the work, it was  
placed in casks where sulphur was  
burning until it was bleached to a pale  
yellow. Then it was split into narrow  
widths suitable for braiding.—St. Nich-  
olas.

Fill the vase or pitcher with very  
warm water, and as each rose is in-  
serted cut off the tip of the stem with  
scissors under the water so that no air  
may reach the freshly cut stem. Do  
this every morning, leaving the flowers  
to cool in the same water until the  
next day, when repeat the process. All  
hard stemmed flowers can be kept  
fresh in the same way.—Ladies' Home  
Journal.

## ADVICE TO OWNERS OF COWS.

Owners of Cows should always have a bottle of **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** ready for immediate use. Cow troubled with **CAKED UDDER** (bags) can be immediately cured. Our Cows were troubled a great deal with Caked Bags, they were so badly caked we thought they would lose the use of them, we applied **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** two or three times and in 24 hours we could milk freely. When anything in our house or stable goes wrong **EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** is called for at once. It never fails in any case where a lini-  
ment is needed. Yours truly

**ROBERT HARKNESS, Tamworth, Ont.**

Dr. Bradshaw, V. S., Napanee, Ont., says:—I have tested **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** in my practice and can recommend it with confidence to the public as the best, surest and quickest cure that I have ever found for the cure of Caked Bags in cattle.

### NO CHARGE IF IT FAILS.

If our Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, fails to make the cure as above stated we will return you your money. Price 25c. at all druggists.

**DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee.**

Mowbray	\$31.50	Moore	\$34.00
Deloraine		Kamrack	
Souris		Swan River	
Brandon			
Lyleton		Saskatoon	\$35.25
Lenore		Pr. Albert	\$36.00
Miniota	\$32.00		
Egin		Macleod	\$38.00
Wawanesa			
Binscarth	\$32.25	Calgary	\$38.50
Moosomin			
Arco	\$32.50	Red Deer	\$39.50
Esplanade	\$33.00	Strathcona	\$40.50
Yorkton			

Going JUNE 14th, 28th and JULY 29th.  
Returning until Aug. 15th, 29th and Febr.  
20th, respectively.

Tickets are not good on "Imperial Limited."  
Pamphlets and full particulars from any  
Canadian Pacific Agent, or A. H. Nottman,  
Toronto.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Council  
of the township of Richmond, intend at its  
next meeting to be held JULY 4TH, 1904,  
to introduce a By Law for the opening of  
the Road Allowance between 12 and 13 in  
the 1st concession from the Deseronto road  
to the Napanee River.

A. WINTERS, Clerk.

Seibly June 7th, 1904.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons in-  
debted to the Estate of John Matthews late of  
the Village of Tamworth, deceased, are re-  
quired to pay their notes or accounts at once  
to the undersigned Administrator of the  
Estate.

All debts not paid at once will be placed in  
court for collection.

C. G. COXALL, Esquire.

Administrator.

Tamworth, June 1th, A. D., 1904.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDI- TORS.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin Arkles  
Rikley, late of the Town of Napanee,  
in the County of Lennox & Addington,  
confectioner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 38  
Chapter 123 R. S. O. 1897, and amending Acts,  
that all creditors or others having claims  
against the estate of the said Edwin Arkles  
Rikley deceased who died on or about the 3rd  
day of June, A. D., 1904, are requested to send  
by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned  
John English, Solicitor for the Executors of the  
last Will and Testament of the said deceased,  
on or before the 21st Day of July, A. D., 1904,  
their claims and surnames and addresses  
with full particulars in writing of their claim  
and a statement of their accounts and the  
nature of the security if any held by them.

And further take notice that after the said  
last mentioned date the said Executors will  
proceed to distribute the assets of the said  
deceased among the parties entitled thereto  
having regard only to the claims of which  
they shall then have notice, and the said  
Executors will not be liable for the said assets  
or any part thereof to any person or persons of  
whose claims notice shall not have been  
received at the time of such distribution.

JOHN ENGLISH,

Solicitor for Executors.

Dated at Napanee this 20th Day of June, A. D.  
1904.



**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR**



**IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH**

**Cause For Cheerfulness.**

Cranky Husband (at a reception)—I wish you were as lively as that woman over there. Wife—Humph! No wonder she's jolly. She's a rich widow.

**Peru's Whistling Jars.**

Among the ruined cities of Peru nearly fifty different kinds of musical instruments have been found. Unique among these are many double whistling jars or musical water bottles. Near the top of the first or front jar, which is usually surmounted by a human or animal figure, is the opening of the whistle. When the jars have been partly filled and are swung backward and forward a number of whistling sounds are produced. As the vessel swings forward and upward the water is lowered in the first jar and rises in the other. In the backward motion it rushes back into the first, forcing the air out through the whistle.

**ALL GOOD THINGS**

must win upon their merits. The International Dictionary has won a greater distinction upon its merits and is in more general use than any other work of its kind in the English language.

A. U. Sayce, LL.D., D.D., of Oxford University, England, has recently said of it: "It is indeed a marvelous work; it is difficult to conceive of a dictionary more exhaustive and complete. Everything is in it—not only what we might expect to find in such a work, but also what few of us would ever have thought of looking for. A supplement to the new edition has brought it fully up to date. I have been looking through the latter with a feeling of astonishment at its completeness, and the amount of labor that has been put into it."

LET US SEND YOU FREE

**Get the Most Out of Your Food**

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Nossart, Belleville, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

**CHURCHES AND OUTLAWS.**

**Ancient Laws That Gave Shelter and Protection to Criminals.**

In early times, when life and property were accounted cheap unless defended sword in hand, the church offered shelter and sanctuary to those who had occasion to fear the arm of the law. In the middle ages whoever crossed the threshold of a church was considered under divine protection and could not be arrested, while several churches and cathedrals still preserve the knockers used by those who had fled thither for shelter and claimed admittance. In some buildings the fugitive from justice sat upon a chair or stool, and the register of a church in Durham, England, covering a period extending from the year 1464 to the year 1524, included, besides other crimes, 195 murders and homicides, in which 283 persons seeking protection were concerned. To attempt to violate sanctuary by force was in those days a very serious matter, and when the outlaw decided to save his life by leaving the realm he did so in the following manner: "When a robber, murderer or other evil doer shall fly unto any church upon his confession of felony the coroner shall cause the abjuration to be made thus: Let the felon be brought to the church door and there be assigned unto him a port, near or far off, and a time appointed to him to go out of the realm, so that in going toward that port he carry a cross in his hand, and that he go not out of the king's highway, neither on the right hand nor on the left, but that he keep it always until he shall be gone out of the land, and that he shall not return without special grace of our lord the king."

**PERSONAL NOMENCLATURE.**

**Ancient Names and the Modern System of Surnames.**

Neither Hebrews, Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians nor Greeks had surnames, and in the earliest period of their history the same may be said of the Romans. In course of time, however, every Roman citizen had three names—the praenomen, or personal name; the nomen, or name of the gens or clan, and the cognomen, or family name, as Publius Cornelius Scipio. Conquerors were occasionally complimented by the addition of a fourth name, or agnomen, commemorative of their conquest, as Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus.

It is impossible to state with any degree of certainty when the modern system of personal nomenclature became general. It has been stated that the practice of surnames began in Normandy and extended to England after the Norman conquest, but a document

**THE WORK OF NOVICES.**

**Inventions That Have Worked Wonders in Glassmaking.**

In 1827 a carpenter of Sandwich, Mass., wanting a piece of glass of a particular size and shape, conceived the idea that the molten metal could be pressed into any form, much the same as lead might be, writes William H. Stewart in the Cosmopolitan. Up to that time all glassware had been blown either offhand or in a mold, and considerable skill was required, and the process was slow. The glass manufacturers laughed at the carpenter, but he went ahead and built a press, and now the United States is the greatest pressed glassware country in the world.

In 1890 a novice in the plate glass industry, Henry Fleckner of Pittsburg, whose only knowledge of glass had been acquired in a window glass factory, invented an annealing "lehr," the most important single improvement ever introduced in plate glass manufacture. In three hours by the lehr the same work is done which under the old kiln system required three days.

About the same year Philip Argobast of Pittsburg, also a novice in glassmaking, invented a process by which bottles and jars may be made entirely by machinery, the costly blow oven process being avoided and the expense of bottle making reduced one-half.

**PRESENCE OF MIND.**

**The Way Two Englishmen Captured Four Hundred Prisoners.**

Toward the close of the peninsular war 400 prisoners were captured by John Colborne, afterward Field Marshal Lord Seaton. Colborne, who was wounded at Talavera, had been disabled for some time, but in 1813 he was in active service again, and when Wellington's army crossed the frontier into France he performed what was indeed the most amazing feat of his career.

When riding, with no comrade but the famous Sir Henry Smith, separated from his column, he saw 400 French soldiers passing along a ravine below him. "The only way was to put a good face on the matter," he wrote. "So I went up to them, desiring them to surrender. The officer, thinking, of course, the column was behind me, surrendered his sword, saying theatrically, 'Je vous rends cette epee, qui a bien fait son devoir.' (I surrender this sword, which has done its duty well.) The 400 followed his example." Sir Henry Smith used to declare that he had never seen such cool presence of mind as Colborne displayed on this occasion.

**OAK APPLES.**

**Forms of a Disease Propagated by a Minute Gallfly.**

The little brown balls popularly known as "oak apples," which may often be seen growing in clusters upon oak twigs, are not fruit, as some suppose, but forms of a disease which results from the attacks of a minute gallfly (cynips). This little insect, a distant cousin of wasps and bees, is provided with a complicated piercing ovipositor in her tail, by means of which she makes little holes in the tender shoots of the oak, laying an egg in each, and at the same time introducing a drop of irritant fluid.

The substance of the shoot is thus stimulated to unnatural growth and produces an oak apple or "gall," which may be regarded as a sort of vegetable tumor and serves as a home for the grub which hatches out of the egg. This can easily be seen by cutting open a young gall, but in an old one the insect has escaped by driving a

could ever have thought of looking for. A specimen to the new edition has brought it fully up to date. I have been looking through the latter with a feeling of astonishment at its completeness, and the amount of labor that has been put into it.

LET US SEND YOU FREE

"A Test in Pronunciation" which affords a person a most instructive evening's entertainment.

Illustrated pamphlet also free.

C. C. C. MERRIAM CO., Publs.,  
Springfield, Mass.

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# HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Why not stop this falling of your hair? At this rate you will soon be without any hair! Just remember that Hall's Hair Renewer stops falling hair, and makes hair grow.

If you do not want to pay, you can get it for \$1.00 in 10 days. R. F. Hall & Co., Boston, U. S.

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE, No. 25  
Taking effect June 13, 1904.  
Eastern Standard Time.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Nanawee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Nanawee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.				
Stations.	Miles.	No. 1.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Stations.	Miles.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Lve Bannockburn	0	7:00	7:00	7:00	Lve Deseronto	0	7:00	7:00	7:00
Allan	4	7:05	7:05	7:05	Arr Nanawee	9	7:20	12:15	4:25
Queensboro	5	7:10	7:10	7:10	Lve Nanawee	9	7:20	12:15	4:25
Bridgeport	5	7:15	7:15	7:15	Strathcona	15	8:05	12:30	4:40
No. 2 A.M.					Newburgh	17	8:15	12:40	4:50
Lve Tweed	3	6:40	6:40	6:40	Thomson's Mills	18	8:20	12:50	5:00
Stoco	3	6:45	6:45	6:45	Camden East	23	8:45	1:05	5:25
Larkins	7	7:05	7:05	7:05	Arr Yarker	23	8:45	1:05	5:25
Maribank	17	7:25	7:25	7:25	Lve Yarker	23	8:45	1:05	5:25
Erineville	17	7:40	7:40	7:40	Galbraith	25	9:00	1:15	5:40
Tamworth	20	8:00	8:20	4:35	Moscow	27	9:20	1:30	6:00
Wilson	24	8:15	8:35	4:50	Mudlake Bridge	30	9:35	1:35	6:12
Enterprise	26	8:35	8:55	5:10	Enterprise	32	9:55	1:55	6:32
Mudlake Bridge	28	8:55	9:15	5:30	Wilson	34	10:15	1:55	6:55
Moscow	30	9:15	9:35	5:50	Tamworth	38	10:40	2:15	7:25
Galbraith	33	9:40	10:00	6:20	Erineville	41	11:00	2:40	7:55
Yarker	35	9:55	10:15	6:35	Maribank	45	11:25	2:55	8:15
Arr Yarker	35	9:55	10:15	6:35	Larkins	51	11:45	3:15	8:35
Camden East	39	10:15	10:35	6:55	Erineville	55	12:05	3:35	8:55
Thomson's Mills	40	10:20	10:40	7:00	Lve Tweed	58	11:15	3:45	9:05
Newburgh	43	10:45	11:05	7:25	Lve Tweed	58	11:15	3:45	9:05
Strathcona	49	11:00	11:20	7:40	Bridgeport	58	11:15	3:45	9:05
Nanawee	49	11:00	11:20	7:40	Queensboro	59	11:20	3:50	9:10
Arr Nanawee	49	11:00	11:20	7:40	Arr Bannockburn	62	12:40	4:10	9:40
Arr Deseronto	68	12:00	12:20	8:00					

Kingston and Sydenham to Nanawee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Nanawee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations.	Miles.	No. 1.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Stations.	Miles.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Lve Kingston	0	7:00	7:00	7:00	Lve Deseronto	0	7:00	7:00	7:00
G. T. R. Junction	0	7:00	7:00	7:00	Arr Nanawee	9	7:20	12:15	4:25
Glenvale	10	7:10	7:10	7:10	Lve Nanawee	9	7:20	12:15	4:25
Murvale	14	7:20	7:20	7:20	Strathcona	15	8:05	12:30	4:40
Arr Harrowsmith	19	7:30	7:30	7:30	Newburgh	17	8:15	12:40	4:50
Lve Harrowsmith	19	7:30	7:30	7:30	Thomson's Mills	18	8:20	12:50	5:00
Frontenac	22	7:40	7:40	7:40	Camden East	23	8:45	1:05	5:25
Yarker	26	8:05	8:25	8:40	Arr Yarker	23	8:45	1:05	5:25
Lve Yarker	26	8:05	8:25	8:40	Lve Yarker	23	8:45	1:05	5:25
Camden East	30	8:15	8:35	8:50	Arr Harrowsmith	30	9:10	1:30	6:00
Thomson's Mills	32	8:30	8:50	9:05	Sydenham	34	9:10	1:30	6:00
Newburgh	34	8:45	9:05	9:20	Lve Harrowsmith	34	9:10	1:30	6:00
Strathcona	40	10:00	10:20	10:35	Murvale	39	9:32	1:52	6:20
Nanawee	40	10:00	10:20	10:35	Glenvale	47	9:50	2:10	6:40
Arr Nanawee	40	10:00	10:20	10:35	G. T. R. Junction	47	9:50	2:10	6:40
Arr Deseronto	49	11:00	11:20	11:35	Arr Kingston	49	10:00	2:20	6:50

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NANAWEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON TO DESERONTO and NANAWEE.			
Leave Nanawee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Nanawee
2:15 a.m.	2:35 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	9:55 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
3:35	3:55			10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
6:35	6:55					2:50 p.m.	4:10
8:00	8:20					6:10	6:30
10:35	10:55	1:40 p.m.	3:10 p.m.			7:40	8:00
1:10 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.			12:50 a.m.	1:10 a.m.
4:30	4:50			4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	2:50	3:10
6:55	7:15	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.			6:00	6:20
8:40	9:00					7:00	7:20
9:15	9:35					7:20	7:40

\*Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

It is impossible to state with any degree of certainty when the modern system of personal nomenclature became general. It has been stated that the practice of surnames began in Normandy and extended to England after the Norman conquest, but a document in the Cottonian MSS. quoted in Turner's "History of the Anglo-Saxons" contains reference to Ilwita Hatte, a keeper of bees in Hathfeld; to Tate Hatte, his daughter, mother of Wulsige the Shooter, and Lulle Hatte, sister of Wulsige. The date of these records of the Hattes is not to be ascertained, but they were certainly written before the year 1066. So far as antiquarians have been able to discover, Hatte is the first surname whose existence can be traced in England. It is not improbable that the founder of the Hatte family was so called because of some unusual or noticeable headgear that he was in the habit of wearing.

### Ancient Ventriloquism.

Ventriloquism was undoubtedly known both to the Jews and to the Egyptians. It was used by many persons for purposes of deception. The wizards who employed it declared that their "familiar spirit" resided in the abdomen, whence the voice was supposed to proceed. The Old Testament Scriptures abound with denunciations both of persons who had these familiar spirits and of those who went to seek their advice and assistance. They were treated as though they were in familiar intercourse with the evil one and according to Jewish law received no mercy. Instances, however, are very frequent in much later history of deception being successfully practiced by persons having this peculiar gift.

### Carlyle's Picture of Rogers.

Carlyle gives this striking picture of Samuel Rogers, the poet: "I saw Rogers awhile ago at dinner with Taylor, a half frozen, old, sardonic Whig gentleman; no hair at all, but one of the whitest bare scalps; blue eyes, shrewd, sad and cruel; toothless, horseshoe mouth drawn up to the very nose; slow, croaking, sarcastic insight, perfect breeding—staterooms where you are welcomed even with flummery; internally a Bluebeard's chamber, where bone but the proprietor enters!"

Still One.

"Hello, Bill, old man! Well, well! I haven't seen you since the old days, when we used to run around together!"

"No, Jack. Ah, those old days! What a fool I used to be then!"

"I tell you, I'm glad to see you. You haven't changed a bit, old man."

### His Long Wait.

Tommy—Oh, but all great men have smoked. Daisy—My dear boy, if you will only wait until you are great before you smoke I shall not complain.

### Not Her Role.

Edith—Why did you refuse him? Ethel—He has a past. Edith—But he can blot it out. Ethel—Perhaps, but he can't use me for a blotter.

The man who makes hay while the sun shines is in a position to lend money to the fellow who writes poetry about it.—Philadelphia Record.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

stimulated to unnatural growth and produces an oak apple or "gall," which may be regarded as a sort of vegetable tumor and serves as a home for the grub which hatches out of the egg. This can easily be seen by cutting open a young gall, but in an old one the insect has escaped by driving a tunnel to the outside.

The oak is infested by many other kinds of gall. Some are tufted, others look like currants, and others again are the little brown "oak spangles" seen on the undersides of the leaves. Each kind of gall leads to the production of a different kind of gall.—London Answers.

### DOWER BUILDERS.

#### Birds That Construct Gardens For Their Own Enjoyment.

There are five different bower birds—three in Australia, the regent, the satin and the spotted; one in the Papuan Islands, the catbird, and one in New Guinea. Their brilliant plumage is golden yellow, glossy black or spotted brown, often with a rose tinted collar.

Their bowers are in no sense nests, but miniature gardens, adapted for enjoyment and courtship and set in the eye of the sun. A pavement of equal sized pebbles is arranged, and numberless twigs are thrust firmly between them in two parallel rows, inclined to each other, inclosing an avenue about a yard long and several inches wide.

To decorate this arbor gay feathers, ruddy berries, pearly shells, bleached bones, even watches, knives and other glittering objects, are tastefully placed in and around the entrance.

The New Guinea bird, still more of a gardener, constructs a miniature conical summer house, with internal gallery. Before this is a meadow of moss, kept free from grass, dust and leaves, on which bright flowers and fruit are daily offered by the enamored male bird to his mate.



## DYSPEPSIA IS CURED BY DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

### IT MAKES WEAK STOMACHS STRONG



## NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names in correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

### VENNAACHAR.

William Burns and Mr. Wart, Lansdowne, bought a fine drove of cattle through here. Mr. Reeve, Egansville, also bought some cattle.

Haying is progressing very slowly owing to so many showers of rain.

William Irish, North Bay, arrived home a few days before the death of his father, who passed peacefully away on July 4th. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. McClain, Matawathan. There was a large turnout to the funeral. The late Mr. Irish leaves a widow and a grown up family to mourn.

The picnic on Wednesday for the Methodist church was not patronized as was anticipated from the surrounding places.

Miss Malinda Bebee is spending the remainder of the holidays at Mr. Pennock's, Snake Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, (nee Conner), Oswego, N.Y., are expected to visit a short time at Robert Conner's.

A number from here were at the bee at Mallory Hill on Fred Mallory's large barn.

Hay Fork Ropes, Pullies, Paris Green, Hay Forks and all kinds of tools for haying  
**BOYLE & SON.**

The best of grinding now done every day with millstones at Close's Mills.

**JAS. A. CLOSE.**

### STRATHCONA.

The farmers are busy haying and report more than an average crop.

Two of Alex Tait's children met with a serious accident one day last week being kicked by a horse but we are glad to know that they were not seriously injured.

A large number of our citizens took in the celebration on Tuesday, July 12th and report a good time despite the rain.

A. W. Granger sold two calves to G. A. Pearson, Deseronto that dressed 200 lbs each at two months old. Who can beat it?

Harry A. Granger and wife, of Canby, Minnesota, are visiting his father, A. W. Granger, and if suited with the country intend to make it their home.

Albert Hawley, of Kingston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Granger this week.

Mrs. J. P. Baker, formerly of this place, but now, of Dexter, N.Y., was visiting friends at Kingsford and Strathcona the past week. Her many friends were glad to see her again.

Mrs. Jas. Kelly and daughter, of Toronto, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. George Grant of Watertown, N. Y. is the guest of her sister Mrs. George Pybus.

Miss Baker, of Binghamton, N. Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Rixen.

Berry picking is the order of the day and the pickers report a very large crop of wild raspberries.

Miss Lena Hays, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Conners.

David Sweet who was so seriously burned in an accident is progressing nicely in the hospital, Kingston, and will soon be able to return home.

Mrs. J. T. Bowyer who was seriously ill is able to be around again.

The logs and wood have arrived and the river drivers are camped at this place.

R. Shetler and wife and J. L. Bowyer and wife attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Shannon, at Westbrook, on Wednesday.

# 28 Army Generals Send Letters of Endorsement To The Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

## Brigadier-General King of Confederate Army.

Writes: "I unhesitatingly state that I am convinced Peruna is a medicine that will effect all the cures that is claimed for its use."—J. Lloyd King, Washington, D. C.

## General Smalls, Beaufort, S. C.

Writes: "I have used Peruna for catarrhal trouble and find it beneficial and to be all that it promises, and freely give it my unqualified recommendation."—Robert Smalls.

## General Abbott, of Washington, D. C.

Writes: "I am fully convinced that your remedy Peruna is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—J. C. Abbott, 906 M. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Captain Yarnell, of Washington, D. C.

Writes: "Your medicine, Peruna, I believe to be the best medicine for catarrh on the market. I have taken only a small amount, and can see very beneficial results."—W. G. Yarnell, 223 Lincoln street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

## General McBride of U. S. A.

Writes: "I have no hesitation in recommending Peruna to all persons who are afflicted with catarrhal troubles."—J. D. McBride, 450 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## General Longstreet of the Confederate Army.

Writes: "I can testify to the merits of Peruna, both as a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Peruna enjoys the greatest reputation as a catarrh remedy of any medicine yet devised."—James Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga.

## General Noske of O. V. U.

Writes: "I commend Peruna to those who are troubled with colds producing catarrh as a most efficacious cure and as a good general tonic."—Chas. J. Noske, 23 D. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## General Erwin's Recommendation.

"Many of my friends have used Peruna as a dyspepsia remedy with the most beneficial results."—John B. Erwin, Washington, D. C.

## Brig.-General Schell Benefited.

"Peruna is indeed a wonderful tonic, ad for coughs and colds I know of nothing better."—F. M. Schell, Washington, D. C.

## General Duffield of the Union Army.

Writes: "I have used Peruna in my family and have found it a valuable medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who suffer from catarrh of the stomach or who require a tonic of efficiency."—The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

## OIL ON THE WATER.

Its Soothing Effect Was Known as Early as the Sixth Century.

A few gallons of oil cast upon stormy seas moderates their violence and prevents the waves from breaking with force. That this is the case has long been known. Theophrastus, the Byzantine historian of the sixth century, propounded the question, "Why does oil calm the sea?" and answered it to the effect that as the wind is a subtle and delicate thing and oil is adhesive and mucous the wind glides over the surface of the water on which oil has been spread and cannot raise waves. The wind, in fact, slips over the water

## General Butler of South Carolina.

Writes: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

## Brigadier-General Kirby

Writes: "I can recommend Peruna to all those who are afflicted with catarrh."—General D. T. Kirby, Washington, D. C.

## Gen. Powell, Hecker Post No. 443.

Writes: "After using one bottle of Peruna I became convinced of its curative qualities, and continued its use to date. All symptoms of catarrh have disappeared, yet I continue its moderate use as a preventive, and an old man's tonic."—W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.



## Gen. Sebring of the Confederate Army.

Writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy Peruna as a very excellent tonic, and also good for coughs, colds, catarrh, and general debility."—W. H. Sebring, 133 W. 4th St., Jacksonville, Fla.

## General Lumax of Washington, D. C.

Writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your remedy as a permanent and effective cure for catarrh, colds and to any one who needs an invigorating tonic to build up their system."—L. L. Lumax, 1603 19th St., Washington, D. C.

## Gen. Payne of Washington, D. C.

Writes: "I join with my comrades in recommending Peruna to my friends as an invigorating tonic to build up the system."—Gen. Eugene B. Payne, 407 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## General Talley of Pa., Vol. U. S. A.

Writes: "Your Peruna has been used by me and my friends as a relief for catarrhal troubles with the most beneficial results. I am so convinced of the efficacy of Peruna that I do not hesitate to give it my recommendation."—Wm. Cooper Talley, 713 D St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

## General Bigelow Cured.

Gen. J. G. Bigelow, 151 C. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "Peruna has made me well and it has given me more than ordinary strength and spirit for work."

## Gen. O'Beirne of Washington, D. C.

Writes: "As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peruna as a catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."—James R. O'Beirne, 200 Broadway, Washington, D. C.

## General Chase, Asst. Adj. Gen'l, U. S. A.

Writes: "The excellence of Peruna as a cure or relief for catarrhal disturbances is well established. Many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—B. F. Chase, 28 Harrison St., Anacostia, D. C.

## General S. S. Yoder of Ohio.

Writes: "I have found Peruna to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits."—S. S. Yoder, Washington, D. C.

## General O'Connor of U. V. Legions.

Writes: "If you are suffering from catarrh or physical debility, immediately commence the use of Peruna. It has been of the greatest benefit and service to many of my friends."—Dennis O'Connor, 738 82nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Gen. Wright of the Confederate Army.

Writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Peruna. It is a remarkable medicine and should be used by persons who are in need of a good tonic and by sufferers from catarrh."—Marcus Wright, 1724 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C.

## Gen. Hawley of Washington, D. C.

Writes: "I have used Peruna and find it very beneficial for kidney trouble and especially good for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles."—A. F. Hawley.

## Gen. Urell of Spanish War Veterans.

Writes: "Many of my friends have used Peruna with beneficial results as an effective remedy for catarrh."—M. Emmet Urell, 113 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Other Army Generals who praise Peruna are:

Brigadier-General Cook of Washington, D. C.

General Sypher of Washington, D. C.

General Middleton, Hancock Regiment, U. V. U., Washington, D. C.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

## Her Victim.

Nell—You are simply making a fool of young Mr. Saphedde. Belle—Oh, well, I'm probably only saving some other girl the trouble.

## Inventive Genius.

"Women have no originality, no inventive genius."

"Nonsense; I have seen my stenographer make a memorandum with a hat-pin on a cake of soap when she had no paper handy."

It is a good thing to remember when accepting favors that the time is liable to come when they will be thrown up

## The Making of Character.

The order of the world is moral in every fiber. Men may do what they please within certain limits, and because they do what they please society seems to be in a state of moral chaos, but every word and deed reacts instantly on the man, and this reaction is so inevitable that since time began not one violation of any law of life has ever escaped the penalty. He has paid the price of his word or his deed on the instant in its reaction upon his character. God does not punish men. They punish themselves in their own natures and in the work of their hands. —Hamilton Wright Mable.

ill is able to be around again.  
The logs and wood have arrived and the river drivers are camped at this place.

R. Shetler and wife and J. L. Bowyer and wife attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Shannon, at Westbrook, on Wednesday.

### How'S This ?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINKIN, & MARVIN,  
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Postmaster's sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Canton.

Do not make the mistake of paying more for some untried brand of Binder Twice from a travelling agent than you can buy the reliable and well known brands from your home dealer for.

MAADOLE & WILSON.

### The Earliest International Band Contest Was Held In 1720.

The earliest record of an international band contest is of one held in the year 1720 between the bands of Handel and Buononcini, a gifted Italian composer, who by his friends and admirers was declared to be infinitely superior to the German master. The king headed the partisans of the German and the Prince of Wales those of the Italian artist. The controversy has been perpetuated in the lines of John Byron, a popular poet of his day:

Some say, compared to Buononcini,  
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny.  
Others aver that he to Handel  
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.  
Strange all this difference should be  
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.

An international band contest on a much larger scale was held in connection with the Paris exhibition of 1867, in which selected bands from Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Belgium, France, Holland, Spain and Russia competed in the presence of 30,000 visitors. Russia took the first prize, closely followed by France and Austria.—London Standard.

### Simonides' Delay.

"Why should we expect religion," says Sir John Lubbock, "to solve questions with reference to the origin and destiny of the universe? We do not expect the most elaborate treatise to tell us the origin of electricity or of heat. Natural history throws no light on the origin of life. Has Bibliology ever professed to explain existence? Simonides was asked at Syracuse by Hiero who or what God was, when he requested a day's time to think of his answer. On subsequent days he always doubled the time required for deliberation, and when Hiero inquired the reason he replied that the longer he considered the subject the more obscure it appeared."

### The Seychelles Islands.

The Seychelles islands form an archipelago of 114 islands and are situated about 1,400 miles east of Aden and 1,000 miles from Zanzibar. They rise steeply out of the sea, culminating in the isle of Mahe, which is about 3,000 feet above the level of the ocean and is nearly the center of the group. All the islands are of coral growth. The houses are built of a species of massive coral hewn into square blocks which glisten like white marble.

### His Reason.

Judge—You let the burglar go to arrest an automobilist? Policeman—Yes. The automobilist pays a fine and adds to the resources of the state. The burglar goes to prison, and the state has to pay for his keep.

staple. "Nonsense; I have seen a stenographer make a memorandum with a hatpin on a cake of soap when she had no paper handy."

It is a good thing to remember when accepting favors that the time is liable to come when they will be thrown up to you.

Modesty should be the virtue of those who possess no other.—Lichtenberg.

In the gulf of Mexico there is a remarkable stretch of water about two miles long by three-quarters of a mile broad to which the name of "oil spot" has been given because in the worst of storms the mariner finds still water there.

Its character as a safe harbor of refuge is said to be due to an oily property of the mud stirred up by the storm.

### To His Credit.

"Ye. So you are under the impression that I am a woman hater of the worst sort? The No. of the best sort. You say you never intend to marry.

### WROTE AN AWFUL HAND.

David Dudley Field Was Even Worse Than Horace Greeley.

No compositor could set David Dudley Field's "copy." They tried it in several large law printing offices in New York city, but invariably Mr. Field's manuscript was returned to him for interpretation. His chirography was something wretched. Compared with it, Horace Greeley's screeds were copperplate. In the line of unintelligible "curlycues" the great jurist could give the great editor "cards and spades."

Mr. Field never wrote at a desk while in his office. He had a green baize covered little slab screwed to the arm of his revolving chair, and on this he would write for hours at a time. He turned out "copy" quickly, but days often elapsed before his writings could be put in the hands of the printer. They had to be copied, and all hands in the office took turns at helping to decipher them. Often copies of Mr. Field's briefs had to be returned to him with spaces left for words, and sometimes whole sentences, to be filled in by himself. Then he would wax wroth and declare his writing was as plain as day.

Especially when working on his hobby, codification, Mr. Field's ideas came too fast for legible transmission to paper, and the result was a chaotic appearing mass of characters most bewildering to the unfortunate copyist.

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Red-rite</b> | Speaks for itself        |
| <b>Red-rite</b> | Cures Sick Headache      |
| <b>Red-rite</b> | Cures Nervous Headache   |
| <b>Red-rite</b> | Cures Neuralgic Headache |
| <b>Red-rite</b> | Cures Summer Headache    |
| <b>Red-rite</b> | Cures Bilious Headache   |
| <b>Red-rite</b> | Cures any Headache       |
| <b>Red-rite</b> | Is Pleasant to Take      |
| <b>Red-rite</b> | Is Absolutely Safe       |
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Modesty should be the virtue of those who possess no other.—Lichtenberg.

ever escaped the penalty. He has paid the price of his word or his deed on the instant in its reaction upon his character. God does not punish men. They punish themselves in their own natures and in the work of their hands.  
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#### BE PATIENT. NOT DISCOURAGED.

Encouraged, are you? "Yes," you answer, "fearfully discouraged!" You have conscientiously done your level best? "Yes, I have done my level best. I can do nothing more." Oh yes, you can, my brother. You can let God now come and do the rest. You are simply "encamped before Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, over against Baal-zephon." God is going to open a way for you through the Red sea to escape the pursuing Pharaohs. How? I do not know. Thus, however, I do know. God will rescue you if you are patient, only patient. He will, if like Job amid the tragedy of a wrecked home and amid a ruined fortune and in the agonies of physical as well as mental pain, you can say, and still continue to say, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust him." God will show to you a direct means of escape if you will only stand still just where you are and continue to look for the salvation of the Lord. You may not now think it, but all things, even amid the greatest discouragements, all things are working together for good to them that love the Lord. After the darkest of nights there always comes the brightness of a light dawning dawn. Amid the blackest of troubles there will always come a pillar of fire to lead God's children to a promised land. Trust him, brother. Continue to trust God. Be patient. Just go on and continue to do your level best. All things will ultimately come out right if you do. That is the teaching of this grand old text. "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."

But there is another class of hearers I find to-day encamped among the Israelitish hosts near Pi-hahiroth. They are the men and the women who are not necessarily struggling for a financial existence, but who are unhappy and dissatisfied with the fields in which God has compelled them to labor. They know they could do better work amid other surroundings. Or they are saying to themselves: "I do not know why it is that all my labors should be misconstrued and unappreciated. If God does not open to me another field of work soon I shall drop this position anyhow."

#### DO YOUR WORK THE BEST YOU CAN.

Going to give up your present position? You say you are not happy in it? Don't you do it, my brother. What you need in life in this waiting crisis of yours is a great big invigorating dose of patience. Stand still just where you are, and do your work the best way you can and see the salvation of the Lord.

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taken out of school and had to go to work. You are unlucky in the fact that just after you had saved up a little money and put it in the bank the cashier became a defaulter and you lost all. You are unlucky in the fact that just after you had learned to be a good draftsman and had a fine position about to be offered you fell and broke your arm or had your fingers cut off by having them caught in the cogs of a factory wheel and you had to start life all over again. You are unlucky because just as you were about to be appointed to a certain position an enemy lied about your character as an enemy lied about a young friend of mine who was about to become pastor of a prominent church in the east. Though your character in one sense was vindicated, yet the damage was done. Another stepped in and got the place, even as the poor invalid at the pool of Bethesda was pushed aside by others again and again when the angel of health "went down at a certain season into the pool and troubled the waters." After having been repeatedly struck down by misfortune after misfortune you are to-day on the verge of complete despair. You are saying to yourself: "Oh, I am always unlucky! What is the use of my trying any longer?"

#### BE PATIENT. NOT DISCOURAGED.

Discouraged, are you? "Yes," you mutter, "fearfully discouraged!" You have conscientiously done your level best? "Yes, I have done my level best. I can do nothing more." Oh yes, you can, my brother. You can let God now come and do the rest. You are simply "encamped before Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, over against Baalzepon." God is going to open a way for you through the Red sea to escape the pursuing Philistines. How? I do not know. This, however, I do know. God will rescue you if you are patient, only patient. He will, if like Job amid the tragedy of a wrecked home and amid a ruined fortune and in the agonies of physical as well as mental pain, you can say, and still continue to say, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust him." God will show to you a direct means of escape if you will only stand still just where you are and continue to look for the salvation of the Lord. You may not now think it, but all things, even amid the greatest discouragements, all things are working together for good to them that love the Lord. After the darkest of nights there always comes the brightness of a light giving dawn. Amid the blackest of troubles there will always come a pillar of fire to lead God's children to a promised land. Trust him, brother. Continue to trust God. Be patient. Just go on and continue to do your level best. All things will ultimately come out right if you do. That is the teaching of this grand old text. "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."

But there is another class of hearers I find to-day encamped among the Israelitish hosts near Pi-hahiroth. They are the men and the women who are not necessarily struggling for a financial existence, but who are unhappy and dissatisfied with the fields in which God has compelled them to labor. They know they could do better work amid other surroundings. Or they are saying to themselves: "I do not know why it is that all my labors should be misconstrued and unappreciated. If God does not open to me another field of work soon I shall drop this position anyhow."

#### DO YOUR WORK THE BEST YOU CAN.

Going to give up your present position? You say you are not happy in it? Don't you do it, my brother. What you need in life in this waiting crisis of yours is a great big invigorating dose of patience. Stand still just where you are, and do your work the best way you can and see the salvation of the Lord.

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they rose and took their water jars and went away, abashed, because they knew that their false pride had been rebuked.

#### AUSTRALIAN'S COMING.

#### Country in a Bad Way Owing to Failure of Crops.

Notwithstanding the cessation of the drought and the better agricultural conditions in New South Wales the outlook for the country continues gloomy.

A cablegram was sent to England last week by the Government, stating that 14,000,000 acres had been selected and taken up by settlers during the previous three months, but this message did not state what is the truth—that 12,000,000 acres had been abandoned as useless in the same period.

Out of seventeen large properties in one district, nine have been abandoned.

In south-western Queensland ten large properties have been relinquished as worthless, and all buildings and plant sacrificed. They cover thousands of square miles. The whole west is being eaten out by the rabbits.

The New South Wales harvest was estimated by the Government at 13,000,000 bushels for export, but only 9,000,000 bushels will be fit to ship, as the rest is bleached, and in poor condition.

The financial position continues precarious, and until Government borrowing is stopped, and recent labor-improvement can be looked for. The Agricultural Joint Stock Bank has just written off nearly all its capital.

What is causing most uneasiness, however, is the steady exodus of thrifty, well-to-do men and small capitalists, who declare that they are "full of Sydney," and are leaving in twos and threes by every boat for Canada and the United States. They say that they can do nothing in Australia owing to the laws, and must go elsewhere. At the same time employers are intensely dissatisfied with the working of the Arbitration Court.

## FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

### NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

#### Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irish-Canadians.

Another Irish centenarian, Miss Ann Hughes, Tipperary, has passed away after seeing 110 years.

Enormous catches of mackerel have been made by the Manx fishing fleet off the west coast of Ireland.

Dublin is in a curious position, as the capital of a Catholic country, of not only possessing no Catholic cathedral, but of having two Protestant cathedrals.

The King has presented to the Royal University of Ireland, a signed portrait of himself through the Chancellor of the University, the Earl of Meath. The King and Queen are honorary graduates of the Royal University.

Portrush is gaining in public favor as a popular holiday resort, and its proximity to the far-famed Giants' Causeway adds to its popularity. It is situated in one of the most beautiful and romantic districts in Erin's fair isle.

The Press Association's Belfast correspondent states that 1,700 tenants on the Mourne estate of Lord Kilmorey have agreed to purchase their holdings, this being the second important sale announced under the Land Act within a week.

Burglars entered the branch of the English, Irish and Australian Chartered Bank of Dublin, and having bound and gagged the clerk, whom they found in bed blew up the strongroom with dynamite and so-

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 10.

Text of the Lesson, I. Kings xii., 29-38. Golden Text, I.

John v., 21.

The Lord, the God of Israel, had just given to Jeroboam the ten tribes to be his kingdom, with the assurance that if he would be obedient and do right in the sight of the Lord He would be with him and build him a sure house (chapter xi., 29-38, and especially verse 38), but at the very beginning of his reign, as recorded in to-day's lesson, he turned his back upon God, as if there was no God and his own hand had got him all this. His record is summed up in the words which are repeated more than twelve times in the two books of Kings, "Jeroboam, thou son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin." (I. Kings xiv., 16; xv., 26, 34; xvi., 19, 26, etc.)

Both Shechem and Penuel, mentioned in the first verse of our lesson as having been built by Jeroboam, had been laid in ruins in the days of the Judges (Judges viii., 17; ix., 45, 46). At Shechem the Lord first appeared, to Abram in the land, and there Abram built his first altar unto the Lord (Gen. xii., 6, 7). There lie the bones of Joseph awaiting the resurrection of the just, and there the Lord Jesus first announced Himself as the Messiah (Josh. xxiv., 32; John iv.). At Penuel the Lord wrestled with Jacob and broke him down and blessed him as he clung to Him in conscious weakness, and changed his name to Israel (Gen. xxxii., 28, 30, 31).

Jeroboam waited not for the counsel of God, He condemned the counsel of the Most High (Ps. cvii., 13; cvii., 11.) He took counsel, but not of God, for he desired none of God's counsel (Isa. xxx., 1; Prov., 1, 30). He devised of his own heart this great sin (verse 33). He seemed wholly unconscious of the fact that God gave him the kingdom and fancied that he must take care of his own life and the kingdom, too: so he said, "If they go to Jerusalem to worship they will turn back to the king of Judah and kill me" (verses 6, 7). The thought of helping the Lord to manage His affairs by some help or advice of ours is very old. Abram and Isaac and Rebekah and Jacob all tried it. Simon Peter also was not wanting in this line of things, and there are many who still think that without some of their common sense and good judgment the Lord will hardly be able to accomplish His purposes. Will the Lord's people never learn to obey Prov. iii., 5, 6?

Jeroboam must have known the story of the golden calf in the wilderness which Aaron made and of the thousands who fell because of that sin, yet he disobediently, deliberately and presumptuously commits the same sin and proclaims the same lie (verse 28; Ex. xxxii., 1, 8). If any one had reminded him of God's judgment upon Israel and had suggested that his present conduct was both dangerous and openly wicked he might have replied, if he had the wisdom of some professed defenders of the faith to-day: "Oh, that was 500 years ago, and we do not know whether there was any truth in it or not. That is an old story and perhaps only a tradition. Look at those idol groves and high places on Olivet which the great Solomon built for his wives, and where he worshipped also, and yet he prospered and died peacefully."

Jeroboam had the spirit of Cain, who preferred his own thoughts and ways to those of God and feared not to disobey. When he said to the people, "It is too much for you to

## MODERN WRECKING TRAIN

### ONE ENGINE AND SIX CARS GENERALLY.

The Train Is Given Full Right of Way Over the Line.

One of the most important features of a modern railway system is the auxiliary train, or, as it is sometimes called, the wrecking train.

It is not a scheduled train, it produces no revenue, yet it increases the dividends of the company very materially by saving the stock and property of the road, and its importance is made evident by the fact that it has running rights over any other train on the road, even the special train of the president himself being included.

When an auxiliary train starts for the scene of a wreck, the conductor is given an order with right of track over any other train, and also an order to work between two points until the track is cleared again. It is the auxiliary train that keeps the railway lines clear, and prevents any unnecessary delay in the running order of the trains.

At every divisional point on the system an auxiliary train is kept, although the size, power, weight and equipment of the outfits differ according to the importance of the various places. For instance, the C. P. R. has auxiliaries at Smith's Falls, Havelock, London, and Toronto Junction, but the Junction outfit is said to be the largest and best-equipped in Ontario, simply because it is situated in the centre of a network of railways. It may go north or east or west, whenever the call of "wreck" comes.

#### ENGINE AND SIX CARS.

The train is made up of an engine and only six cars. Next the engine is the derrick car, built like a flat car, but much stronger and heavier. On it is the derrick or crane, which is used for lifting and moving heavy weights, trucks, and box cars. A strong and well-built derrick will lift a weight of 40 tons. The device is simple. Chains are used, and whenever the ponderous arm of the machine is directly over the object it is to lift, an engine tugs on a chain that passes through a pulley, and slowly but surely the load must come. The derrick car is well blocked up and made perfectly stationary before this operation is begun, for too great a weight might play havoc with its equilibrium if it were not well fixed. Clamps are even used to fasten the wheels to the rails.

Down east steam derricks are used, and they are powerful enough, it is said, to lift a large-sized engine itself. The Ontario divisions are not yet blessed with the steam article.

At the siding nearest the wreck the derrick car is put ahead of the engine in order to have it in place for its work.

The second car on the train is the one that contains the tools, all the implements necessary for the skilled workmen to use in clearing a wreck from the line. Then comes a car loaded with ties and rails, a precautionary measure, in view of the need sometimes of patching up a portion of the track. Another car is loaded with wooden blocks and jacks, in order that any heavy weight not to be reached by the derrick may be hoisted and blocked up till on a level with the track. When level, it is an easy matter to lay rails and pull the car or truck, or whatever it may be, back on the track again.

#### THE DINING CAR.

In the dining car the men find the nourishing food that they need when their work is done. This car is always a part of the train, and his Majesty the Cook is an important member of the crew. He is supposed to eat and sleep and stay on the car, and when he leaves it he must have

## HEALTH

### PARATYPHOID FEVER.

This is a new disease, or rather a newly discovered disease, which has been considerably discussed of late in the medical world. It is an interesting affection, and its discovery has served to clear up many puzzling points in relation to typhoid fever. Originally typhus and typhoid fevers were thought to be identical, but early in the last century close observers detected certain differences in the symptoms which served to mark two groups of cases, and soon they found that they really had to do with two distinct diseases—typhus and typhoid fevers. Now, nearly one hundred years later, they find that there are two typhoid fevers, but the distinction in this case lies less in differences in the symptoms than in the fact that the microbes associated with the two diseases differ.

The newly differentiated is called paratyphoid fever, and the germ associated with it the paratyphoid bacillus. Although typhoid fever occurs as a rule but once in the same person, one attack conferring an immunity which lasts for the rest of life, there have seemed to be so many exceptions that some authorities have even doubted the existence of any rule, and have asserted that second attacks of the disease are common. But these exceptions are easily explained now, for it is likely that an attack of typhoid fever will not protect against a subsequent exposure to paratyphoid infection, and vice versa.

The symptoms differ but little from those of typhoid fever, and often it is possible to make an absolute diagnosis only by means of blood test. The malady begins with the usual loss of appetite, headache and muscle-ache, and out-of-sorts feelings common to all beginning fevers. The fever comes and goes, being higher in the evening, but is not so regular in its up-and-down movements as in true typhoid. The tongue is coated, some gurgling is heard in the bowels when pressure is made in the right groin, and there is almost always some diarrhoea. The spleen is enlarged, and there is often an eruption like that of typhoid fever. There may be sore throat at the start, and a cough is common.

The disease lasts about three weeks and there may be relapses, as in true typhoid. It is apparently less dangerous than typhoid, the mortality being only between three and four per cent. instead of between fifteen and twenty. The treatment is practically the same in both disorders, consisting chiefly in good nursing and in combating possible complications.—Youth's Companion.

#### HOW MUCH TO EAT.

How shall one terminate how much food to eat? Let your sensations decide. It must be kept in mind that the entire function of digestion and assimilation is carried on without conscious supervision or concurrence. It should be entirely unfelt and unknown, excepting by the feeling which accompanies and follows its normal accomplishment.

Satiety is bad. It implies a sensation of fullness in the region of the stomach, and that means that too much food has been taken. The exact correspondence, in a healthy animal, between the appetite and the amount of food required is extraordinary.

As a rule, the meal, unless eaten very slowly, should cease before the appetite is entirely satisfied, because a little time is required for the outlying organs and tissues to feel the effects of the food that has been ingested. If too little has been taken, it is easy enough to make it up at the next meal, and the appetite will be only the better, and the food more grateful.

correspondent states that 1,700 tenants on the Mourne estate of Lord Kilmorey have agreed to purchase their holdings, this being the second important sale announced under the Land Act within a week.

Burglars entered the branch of the English, Irish and Australian Chartered Bank of Dublin, and having bound and gagged the clerk, whom they found in bed, blew up the strongroom with dynamite and secured £1,700, including £800 in gold. They then decamped in the manager's buggy.

Mr. Walter H. Wilson, president of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the firm of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders, died suddenly while travelling in a train from Kilmaree to Portrush. The deceased was a member of the local committee of the Midland Railway Company of England.

At Dublin Joseph Hudson was charged on remand with burglariously entering the house of William Ford, a cashier. The prisoner, it is alleged, broke into the house and stole keys which fitted the safe at the Co-operative Stores. The police were informed and prisoner was caught almost in the act of breaking into the stores.

A young lady named Sexton, aged 16, died in the infirmary at Cork as the result of a bicycle accident. She was riding her machine through a principal street, when she was run into by a jaunting car, on which were two policemen who were consigning a prisoner to jail. The horse attached to the car trod upon the lady, inflicting severe internal injuries.

A public meeting, presided over by the Earl of Meath, was held in Dublin recently for the purpose of promoting a memorial to the 25 officers and 665 men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers who fell in the South African campaign. It was unanimously resolved, with the sanction of the Board of Works, to erect in St. Stephen's green a bronze memorial costing £3,000. A telegram was read from the King stating that he was glad to hear of the proposed memorial.

Lord Shannon, who advertises the historic town of Castle Martyr, which he owns, in County Cork, as being for sale, is a peer who possesses more than ordinary interest for Americans owing to the fact that he is known as the "Cowboy Earl." At the time of his father's death, some fourteen years ago, no trace of him could be found. The last that had been heard of him was that he had been part owner of a ranch in Minnesota about four years previously, that is to say, in 1886. But his whereabouts could not be ascertained for a long time, and much money was spent in scouring the whole of the United States and Canada even to the Yukon, in an endeavor to apprise him of his father's death and of his own accession to the earldom before he was found living quietly in New York.

A deputation from Dublin waited upon the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, regarding the scheme, to which the King has given his patronage, for holding an international exhibition in Dublin in 1906. The Lord Mayor said some gentlemen in Dublin desired that the exhibition should be national, and had sent him a telegram, but he agreed with the deputation that an international exhibition would be likely to promote the industrial improvement of Ireland. Lord Lansdowne, in a letter, offered to render in official capacity all possible assistance to make the exhibition a success. Lord Crewe, Lord Downshire, Mr. Carnegie, Sir Thomas Lipton and others wrote supporting the movement. A resolution declaring the international exhibition in Dublin to be worthy of the support of the City of London was carried unanimously, and a London committee was appointed to co-operate with the organizing committee.

story and perhaps only a tradition. Look at those idol groves and high places on Olivet which the great Solomon built for his wives, and where he worshipped also, and yet he prospered and died peacefully."

Jeroboam had the spirit of Cain, who preferred his own thoughts and ways to those of God and feared not to disobey. When he said to the people, "It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem" (verse 28) he talked like the devil in the garden of Eden when he suggested to Eve that God demanded too much of her, or when he suggested to Achan that it was too much self denial not to take that garment and gold, or when he suggested to the Lord Jesus through Simon Peter that it was too much for Him to think of suffering and dying at Jerusalem. The devil is ever talking on the same lines. He says it is too much for you to go twice to church on Sabbath or to go so far to church at all; too much to shut yourself up on Sunday when you have been shut up in the store or office all the week; too much to ask you to give back to God any of your hard earned money when you need it all, and more, for yourself and family.

Think of a golden calf at Bethel, where the Lord had revealed Himself to Jacob in the vision of the ladder. Contrast this work of sinful hands with the God of Jacob and the ministry of holy angels. What a desecrator of holy places and things this man was who had sold himself to do evil in the sight of the Lord! (II Kings xvii, 17.)

It is not enough for him to despise the only true God, the God of Israel, and the Holy City and the temple, the only appointed place of sacrifice, but he also despises God's chosen priesthood and sets up one of his own. There may be men made priests, so called, even now, who worship golden eagles and are in God's sight of the lowest of the people. Let us rejoice that God takes the lowest and most sinful and by the blood of the Lamb makes them true priests unto Himself and gives them the assurance that they shall yet reign with Christ on earth (Rev. i, 9, 6; v, 9, 10).

Moses did not ordain feasts or priests or anything in connection with the tabernacle worship. God did all. But this man takes the place of God and imitates God, making us think of II. Thess. ii, 4. Notice in the last two verses of our lesson the repeated phrase "which he had made" and compare in Dan. iii, which the king had set up," and let us beware of man and "worship God."

#### WORLD'S COTTON CROP.

Taking the last five years, the world's average production of cotton per annum has been 16,000,000 bales, calculated at 500 pounds to the bale; the production during the year 1898 was 15,500,000 bales. This gives an increase of but 500,000 bales during the last five years, or an average increase of 100,000 bales per year, which does not keep step with the increase of the world's population and the much greater use and demand for cotton fabrica, which is a marked feature of the times.

#### WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

"Marriage," said the youth, "seems to have a civilizing effect on man. It's only the old bachelor who is cross and crusty."

"Wrong again, young man," replied the sage from Sageville. "An old bachelor is cross and crusty because he isn't afraid to say what he thinks."

No woman looks as good to others as she does to herself.

Miss Cutting (suppressing a yawn) — "Did you ever try talking to yourself after going to bed?"

As fast as some men make opportunities others grab them.

#### THE DINING CAR.

In the dining car the men find the nourishing food that they need when their work is done. This car is always a part of the train, and his Majesty the Cook is an important member of the crew. He is supposed to eat and sleep and stay on the car, and when he leaves it he must have a substitute ready.

In the van stay the crew, numbering from 12 to 20 men. This crew is composed of men who are experienced in railway life, men who are expert machinists, men who can tell at a glance what needs to be done, and who know also how to do it. They are carefully picked from the hundreds who work in the shops and around the yards, and they are supposed to be always ready for a call.

Speed is a prime essential in the work of an auxiliary. Forty minutes is the time allowed for preparation. Forty minutes after the message telling of a wreck is received, the auxiliary is supposed to be pulling out of the divisional point. On the instant that the news of a wreck comes the word is passed around, the crew next due out are called, the regular auxiliary men are called by car repairers and call boys, and in a few minutes all are on the spot. No time for lunch. Just a moment to kiss wife and children good-bye, and then off to the train, perhaps not to return for days," and perhaps to be back in a few hours. For it's an uncertain life always.

#### PICKS UP SECTION MEN.

As the train rolls along it picks up gangs of section men if the wreck is reported as a big one. These men are to do any track-laying that is found necessary.

All possible speed is made to the scene of the wreck. A mile a minute is often the rate. When it is reached the men get to work, and as rapidly as possible set to work to straighten out the tangle. On such an occasion time means money, and not a minute is to be lost.

If an engine goes clean off the track and into the ditch, the men build a foundation solid and secure under it, and raise the locomotive by the sure and steady work of jacks. Every inch that is gained is filled up by blocks until at last the engine is level with the track. Then temporary rails are laid, and it is once more placed on its native rails. Then it is pulled to the nearest repairing shops, there to be fitted for service again.

#### WHEN SUCCESS IS EASY.

The principles that win in success are very simple and few in number. They are easily remembered. Here they are: First, industry, but not overwork; second, willingness to profit by the experience of others; third, ability, coupled with modesty; fourth, simple and correct habits; fifth, honesty, politeness and fairness. Anyone of ordinary ability who practises these rules cannot avoid success. Success is easier than failure.

#### HIS SERIOUS STUDIES.

"What studies are you pursuing?" asked the landlady of the new boarder, who had told her he was a student.

"I am studying psychology," he answered. "I am delving into unstrayed fields. I'm studying the—"

Just then someone passed him the dish of hash.

"I am," he continued, "fathoming the mysterious unknown."

And the landlady never knew why all the people round the table smiled audibly.

Amy—"My brother, the explorer was telling me that in some parts of Africa you can buy a wife for a few old sardine tins and beads." Mr. M'Crustmugg—"Well, a good wife's worth that."

amount of food required is extraordinary.

As a rule, the meal, unless eaten very slowly, should cease before the appetite is entirely satisfied, because a little time is required for the outlying organs and tissues to feel the effects of the food that has been ingested. If too little has been taken, it is easy enough to make it up at the next meal, and the appetite will be only the better, and the food more grateful.

No one was ever sorry for having involuntarily eaten too little, while millions every day repeat having eaten too much. It has been said that the great lesson homoeopathy taught the world was this: That, whereas physicians have been in the habit of giving the patient the largest dose he can stand, they have been led to see that their purpose was better subserved by giving him the smallest dose that would produce the desired effect. And so it is with food.

#### SPINACH AS MEDICINE.

There is no green vegetable of such value as spinach. The English appreciate more than we do this fact, perhaps because a great physician, whose memory is still revered there, called it the broom of the stomach. It ought to be eaten twice a week, if possible, during the months when it is cheap, and once a week during the winter. Its value can only be obtained by proper cooking in a very small quantity of water, in an uncovered vessel, and for about fifteen minutes. It will come from the kettle a beautiful green and rich in the salts required for the cleansing of the blood during the heated time of the year. Its frequent appearance in the family menu does much for a good, clear complexion.

#### ARMY REFORM IN ENGLAND.

##### Drastic Measures Said to Be in Contemplation.

The London Express says: The reconstruction of the army, which is a counterpart to war office reconstitution, is still engaging the attention of the government, but an early statement will be made by Mr. Arnold-Forster on the subject. The most drastic measure contemplated is a general reduction among regiments possessing more than two battalions. The Guards are included, and it is likely that the whole battalion of the Third Scots will be struck off the establishment. The reason lies in the paucity of recruits, the brigade of Guards being 1100 men and over 30 officers short. The Irish Guards are not to have their contemplated second battalion, and the Grenadiers and Coldstreams will probably lose 100 men each. Great efforts are to be made, under the direction of Major-General H. S. G. Miles, to reorganize the recruiting for the army. He will be assisted by Colonel Crutchley of the Guards; Captain C. Mansel-Jones, V. C., and Major Dykes. The general improvements which will be effected include the following: Better barracks and more allowances; greater freedom to soldiers; lodging list to be extended; khaki to be superseded by a more becoming cloth; a better head-dress for walking out; long and short service; a new territorial organization; complete scheme for home defence work; creation of a real army reserve. For the present Mr. Arnold-Forster will be unable to make any satisfactory statement with regard to the application of the Fisher reforms to the regeneration of the war office. The deadlock with the treasury continues, and the scheme for the establishment of a general staff, or brain of the army for war, is suspended, because the treasury has refused to find the money. No further appointments are, therefore, being gazetted at present.

"Madam, you've already overdrawn your account." "What's that?" "You haven't any more money in the bank." "The idea! A fine bank, I think, to be out of money because of the little I've drawn! Well, I'll go somewhere else."



## Bank-Note Paper Robbery.

Perhaps no more sleepy town existed in all England, in the year 1861 than Whitchurch, Hants.

Situated on the great London road to Salisbury and the West of England, it had been in the old coaching days a place of considerable importance.

But the railways had left it so high and so dry that the advent of even a solitary stranger—the cycling era having not yet dawned—was an event of importance.

Consequently, when Harold Tremayne and his pretty wife settled there for an indefinite period, local society, what there was of it, was keenly excited.

The man have himself out to be an artist, and a person of substance. As a matter of fact, he was a professional criminal and ex-convict, named Burnett, only just "out" from a long term of penal servitude.

And his sole reason for choosing Whitchurch as a place of residence was that it was situated at no great distance from Laverstock, where were—and are—Messrs. Portal's mills for the manufacture of bank-note paper.

Some one or other of the workmen at this establishment it was hoped to corrupt.

To this end had Burnett and his wife been dispatched from London by the members of a syndicate engaged in engineering one of the most elaborate and colossal crimes of the century.

Very cleverly, very secretly, and very carefully the precious couple went to work. Nevertheless, they were for a long time unsuccessful.

But eventually, just as they were on the point of retiring from the enterprise in disgust, the woman, working independently of her husband, managed to enthrall with her charms a young employee named Brown.

The lad, however, had only stolen a few sheets of the coveted paper when he was detected by one Brewer, a fellow workman of superior grade.

This accident, which might easily have completely upset the conspirator's plans, proved instead a blessing in disguise to them.

For Brewer, instead of reporting the matter at once to his superiors, listened to the voice of the tempter, and was soon stealing paper wholesale himself.

At first the two seem to have acted independently of one another. But ere long they entered into a sort of partnership, Brewer abstracting the paper, while to Brown was intrusted the task of smuggling it out of the mills and up to London.

There it was handed over to a woman in the confidence of the syndicate, who always went heavily veiled, and who used to meet the lad by appointment at Waterloo Station.

Later on, too, Burnett supplied Brewer with a bunch of skeleton keys, which gave the latter access to all parts of the mills.

No suspicion that anything was wrong seems to have aroused, and it was not until the end of the year 1862, and then only by the merest chance, that the deficiency in the stock of paper was discovered.

At the same time, and independently, the authorities at the Bank of England found that spurious notes were coming in which were printed on genuine paper.

Instantly Scotland Yard was all agog. So were the Messrs. Portal. Brewer kept his nerve, and remained steadily at work. Consequently he was not suspected. But Brown fled from Laverstock, and tried to hide himself in London.

which were taken by the Messrs. Portal to prevent even a single sheet of the precious paper being feloniously abstracted from their mills.

This gave the germ of the idea. It took him five years to perfect the details; and nearly another two to complete his coup.

Associated with Griffiths was a man named Cummings, an old coiner. He it was who found out Buncher and introduced him to Griffiths.

Yet another who was in the plot was one Williams, his business being to act as a sort of assistant to Griffiths, and to prepare roughly the plates, to which his more skilful principal afterwards put the all-important finishing touches.

By the end of October, 1862, the police knew all they wanted to know, and the five conspirators, Griffiths, Burnett, Cummings, and Williams were arrested.

Buncher must have had his suspicions aroused. For, on his premises being searched, nothing whatever was found. A neighbor, however, testified that he (Buncher) had burnt a large quantity of paper the night prior to his being taken into custody, and this, doubtless, constituted a portion of the spurious notes.

At Griffiths' establishment in Birmingham the police were more fortunate. In one corner of his workroom was a printing press actually in use, and on it were twenty-one forged Bank of England notes, all ready to be impressed with date and signature, and thereby rendered available for passing.

In another apartment, spread out upon a bed to dry, were twenty spurious ten-pound notes, complete and ready for use, and twenty-five five-pound notes.

Moreover, "mother plates" for engraving the body of the notes lay about the floor, and in a field at the back of the premises a number of other plates were found secreted.

The prisoners were put upon their trial at the Old Bailey on January 6th, 1863, and were all found guilty except Cummings, who escaped on a technicality.

The sentences on the others were exemplary. Griffiths received the heaviest—except death—known to the law of England, namely, penal servitude for life. Buncher got twenty-five years; Burnett twenty; while Williams, who had played an altogether subordinate and unimportant part, got off with four years' hard labor.

The two dishonest employees of Messrs. Portal, the lad Brown and Brewer eventually escaped all punishment, the jury acquitting the latter, and no attempt being made to prosecute the former.—Pearson's Weekly.

## EARLIEST LICENSE LAWS

### FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO IN BABYLON.

#### How an Ancient King Looked After the Wine Sellers.

The London Daily Mail gives a translation of the laws relating to the liquor trade that were promulgated by the great legislator Khammurabi, King of Babylon, about the year B.C. 2250.

These laws were engraved upon a tall diorite column, which was placed in a prominent place in the temple of Bel Merodach at Babylon. It was so placed that those who had a legal case might come there and consult this standard law-book—for the words of the king are: "The oppressed one who has a case at law, let him come and read my stele and ponder on my precious words, and my stele shall make his case clear to him, his right he shall see, and his heart shall be satisfied." No form of Babylonian life was neglected in this extremely comprehensive code of Babylonian legislation.

#### FIXED CHARGES.

The fees of doctors, the wages of

## FEATS OF NEWSPAPER MEN

### THEY HAVE TAKEN COMMANDERS' DUTIES.

#### Instances Where War Correspondents Have Assumed Military Duties.

One of our generals, on a certain memorable occasion, took the liberty of referring to journalists as "drones," "encumbrances," and the "curse of modern armies;" but some of the feats of the newspaper men attached to armies have been more of a military than a journalistic nature.

Witness the surrender of Volo during the war between Turkey and Greece in 1897. The town did not submit to Turkish bayonets. The leading citizens, anxious to capitulate, received no red-ferred, decorated Turkish general, but two energetic war correspondents—Mr. Gwynne, of Reuter's Agency, and the late Mr. G. W. Steevens, then representing the London "Daily Mail," with the Ottoman Army.

#### STEEVENS' PROCLAMATION.

It was the "Daily Mail" correspondent who drew up the proclamation which a leading citizen read to the inhabitants of Volo from the balcony of the town-hall; and a most interesting account of the incident is given in Mr. Steevens' brilliant book, "With the Conquering Turk." Some hours after the journalists had received the capitulation the Sultan's troops marched in.

A somewhat similar experience befell Mr. Gwynne during the South African Campaign. The Army under Lord Roberts fully expected Bloemfontein to be stubbornly defended, but it is now a matter of history that it was not. As soon as it was known that there was to be no battle, Mr. Gwynne, accompanied by Mr. Patterson, of the "Sydney Herald," started for Bloemfontein, keen on being the first British to enter the town. On the way they met two bicyclists, who hurriedly fell off their machines, and held up their hands in token of surrender. Pushing on, the two journalists reached the town, and noted a terror-stricken inhabitant running wildly down the street, shouting: "The first of the British—the first of the British!"

This was all right as far as it went, but the situation began to grow slightly embarrassing when the mayor, the landroost, and the Acting State Secretary signified a desire to open negotiations for a surrender with the newspaper men. Whatever Reuter's representative had done in the little matter of Volo, mentioned above, he had no desire to usurp the functions of a British Commander-in-Chief, and Field-Marshal Lord Roberts at that. It ended in Messrs. Gwynne and Patterson escorting the officials to Lord Roberts' headquarters, where the surrender duly took place.

#### WARS—WHILE YOU WAIT.

J. A. MacGahan, one of the most brilliant journalists who ever lived, may be held responsible for the Russo-Turkish War. He was in Bulgaria for the "Daily News," and his vivid pen-pictures of the Bulgarian atrocities sent a shudder through Europe. Translated into every language on the Continent, they so enraged the Russian people that Alexander II. was absolutely forced to draw the sword. It is a dramatic circumstance that MacGahan was slain by the war he had made. He accompanied the Russian Army in the interests of his paper, and was stricken down by typhus.

Over and over again have newspaper correspondents beaten the official despatches; and on one occasion, at least, a journalist's account of a great victory was read by Ministers to both Houses of Parliament, being the only news to hand. The victory was that of Ulundi, which finally

## WINDSOR'S BELL RINGS.

### Stories of the Old Man Who Rang King Billy Out.

A queer old fellow, spoken of in the "Life and Reminiscences" of Sir George J. Elvey, was belfry keeper at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, when Sir George was organist there. The duties of this post included blowing the organ, and digging the graves, and in both of these occupations Roach was decidedly unconventional. The organist congratulated him, one day, on his appointment, and Roach took him familiarly by the arm.

"I'll tell you what, young sir," said he, "whenever you wants wind, you shall 'ave it."

The first Sunday of his new duties, just as the voluntary was concluded, he shouted out, loudly enough for everyone to hear:

"Done, sir?" At which unseemly conduct the shocked organist fled from the loft.

On one occasion, he was digging a grave for a military knight, and one of the old knights said to him:

"You are getting very full here, Roach!"

"I mean to have a whole row of you along here," said Roach calmly.

But the most eccentric deed connected with Roach dates from the death of King William IV. The belfry-keeper had received a hint that the king was near his end, and consequently waited about until he received news that all was over. Then he repaired to the deanery in haste, and roused the inmates by ringing the bell at the cloister entrance, with all his might and main. It was useless for the butler to ask him, "What do you want here at this time of night?"

His business was with the dean, and no one else. That distinguished person, roused from his slumbers, called from the top of the stairs:

"What is the matter, Roach?"

"Billy is dead. Be I to ring the belfry!"

"What Billy?"

"The King, to be sure!"

The dean gave him permission, and "Billy's" knell was sounded.

## ANIMALS THAT ARE LAZY

### ARTFUL FOUR-FOOTED "WEARY WILLIES."

#### Many Animals Cunningly Refuse to Perform Their Allotted Duties.

Many animals emulate the example set by certain human beings, and evince a strong dislike to work in any shape or form.

Elephants are old offenders in this respect; and when once one of these huge animals decides to make holiday, all the efforts of his master fail to persuade him to alter his mind. The elephant's attitude on these occasions is by no means active; in fact, it is distinctly passive. He merely stands still, treating the efforts of the mahout, who sits on his neck and belabors him with various "chastisers," with the utmost unconcern.

Although possessed of great strength, the elephant has a most peculiar and delicate constitution, and when unwell can never be induced to do any work at all. In Ceylon, a few years ago, an elephant actually committed suicide, through being asked to perform his daily task when ill. The utmost persuasion was found necessary to make him start at all in the morning; but the poor beast did so at last, being too unwell to make further resistance. After working for a couple of hours in a dense, unopened part of the country, he broke loose, and, dashing off towards the river, made his way down the banks, and deliberately stood under water at the deepest part at the bend.

UNTIL HE WAS DROWNED.

the authorities at the Bank of England found that spurious notes were coming in which were printed on genuine paper.

Instantly Scotland Yard was all agog. So were the Messrs. Portal. Brewer kept his nerve, and remained steadily at work. Consequently he was not suspected. But Brown fled from Laverstock, and tried to hide himself in London.

Of course, he was unsuccessful; for detectives were watching all trains and every employee. He had scarcely got settled in his new lodgings when the police pounced upon him, and frightened him into telling all he knew.

It was not much, or rather it was not much to the point, for Brown had been kept almost entirely in the dark regarding the identity of the principals in the plot.

But a reward of £1,500 offered by the Bank brought other information, and within a few days the emissaries of the "Yard" had located Burnett, who, by this time, of course, had left Whitechurch.

And now followed an exceedingly pretty piece of detective work.

First of all Burnett was followed by a little girl, the daughter of one of the inspectors engaged on the case, to the shop of one Buncher, a butcher in Strutton Ground.

Next Buncher was followed by the same child to a house in New Cross, where resided a certain Mrs. Campbell, with whom the syndicate were in the habit of doing business.

The police waited till her visitor had gone, and then taxed the woman with receiving and passing the forgeries.

Taken by surprise, she confessed, and, furthermore, admitted that Buncher was shortly to return with a parcel of spurious notes of the face value of several thousand pounds.

With the woman's assistance a couple of bricks were taken out of the wall dividing her back parlor from the front, into which latter room it was arranged that the unsuspecting Buncher should be ushered.

Paper was then pasted over the aperture, and a small spy-hole pricked through it.

Buncher came at the time appointed, and Mrs. Campbell, acting on instructions from the police, pretended to cavil at the price—£200—she was to pay for the forgeries.

Thereupon, as the detectives had foreseen, the man got angry, and eventually flung himself out of the house in a towering rage.

Just before he went, however, he let drop the words the police in hiding were waiting for.

"I am," he said, "the man that has got the paper stolen from Laverstock. I have £30,000 worth of notes with me now. And the Bank of England cannot stop one of them."

Needless to say, after this admission, Buncher was never let out of sight by the police for a moment.

Of course, they could have arrested him there and then.

But that was no part of their game. They were playing for big stakes. Nothing less than the capture of the entire gang would, they well knew, be of any permanent service to the bank or the public.

So they waited and watched. And treat was their reward. For in a little while they had shadowed their quarry to a workshop in Birmingham, where was one Griffiths, the chief of the gang.

Griffiths was an engraver and copper-plate printer by trade, and an unusually clever and skilful workman. But it was proved at his trial that for at least seventeen years prior to his arrest he had been devoting all his talent and all his energies to the fabrication of spurious bank-notes.

It was the one hobby of his life. He had studied it as other men study an honorable profession in which they are determined to succeed.

In 1855 he had attended a lecture at the Society of Arts, at which a certain Mr. Smee had explained to a deeply interested audience the means

used to counterfeit a case at law, let him come and read my stele and ponder on my precious words, and my stele shall make his case clear to him, his right he shall see, and his heart shall be satisfied." No form of Babylonian life was neglected in this extremely comprehensive code of Babylonian legislation.

#### FIXED CHARGES.

The fees of doctors, the wages of servants, the hire of beasts of burden, implements, etc., are all regulated by royal statute. It is therefore, not surprising that the trade in intoxicating liquors should receive attention, and the laws, of which we give here a fac-simile, are four in number, and form clauses 106-109 of the code. The translation of the four clauses is as follows:—

1. If a wine merchant (female) for the price of drink does not take corn, but takes silver by the great stone, and the tariff of drink—makes smaller than the price of corn; that wine merchant shall be called to account, and they shall throw her into the water.

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The original Bluebeard of nursery lore was Gilles, marquis de Laval and marshal of France. He was a fearless general, and greatly distinguished himself under Charles VI. and Charles VII., but his bravery was completely eclipsed by his cruelty and wickedness. Wherever he went he was followed by his band of actors, sorcerers, packs of hounds, and crowds of retainers. It was said that he would gain the love of young boys and girls and then kill them in order to obtain their blood for incantations and charms. The duke of Brittany, against whom he had committed a crime of state, condemned him to be burnt alive at Nantes, but later he took pity on him and remitted the sentence so that he was strangled before he was burned.



the authorities at the Bank of England found that spurious notes were coming in which were printed on genuine paper.

Instantly Scotland Yard was all agog. So were the Messrs. Portal. Brewer kept his nerve, and remained steadily at work. Consequently he was not suspected. But Brown fled from Laverstock, and tried to hide himself in London.

Of course, he was uncessful; for detectives were watching all trains and every employee. He had scarcely got settled in his new lodgings when the police pounced upon him, and frightened him into telling all he knew.

It was not much, or rather it was not much to the point, for Brown had been kept almost entirely in the dark regarding the identity of the principals in the plot.

But a reward of £1,500 offered by the Bank brought other information, and within a few days the emissaries of the "Yard" had located Burnett, who, by this time, of course, had left Whitechurch.

And now followed an exceedingly pretty piece of detective work.

First of all Burnett was followed by a little girl, the daughter of one of the inspectors engaged on the case, to the shop of one Buncher, a butcher in Strutton Ground.

Next Buncher was followed by the same child to a house in New Cross, where resided a certain Mrs. Campbell, with whom the syndicate were in the habit of doing business.

The police waited till her visitor had gone, and then taxed the woman with receiving and passing the forgeries.

Taken by surprise, she confessed, and, furthermore, admitted that Buncher was shortly to return with a parcel of spurious notes of the face value of several thousand pounds.

With the woman's assistance a couple of bricks were taken out of the wall dividing her back parlor from the front, into which latter room it was arranged that the unsuspecting Buncher should be ushered.

Paper was then pasted over the aperture, and a small spy-hole pricked through it.

Buncher came at the time appointed, and Mrs. Campbell, acting on instructions from the police, pretended to cavil at the price—£200—she was to pay for the forgeries.

Thereupon, as the detectives had foreseen, the man got angry, and eventually flung himself out of the house in a towering rage.

Just before he went, however, he let drop the words the police in hiding were waiting for.

"I am," he said, "the man that has got the paper stolen from Laverstock. I have £30,000 worth of notes with me now. And the Bank of England cannot stop one of them."

Needless to say, after this admission, Buncher was never let out of sight by the police for a moment.

Of course, they could have arrested him there and then.

But that was no part of their game. They were playing for big stakes. Nothing less than the capture of the entire gang would, they well knew, be of any permanent service to the bank or the public.

So they waited and watched. And great was their reward. For in a little while they had shadowed their quarry to a workshop in Birmingham, where was one Griffiths, the chief of the gang.

Griffiths was an engraver and copper-plate printer by trade, and an unusually clever and skilful workman. But it was proved at his trial that for at least seventeen years prior to his arrest he had been devoting all his talent and all his energies to the fabrication of spurious bank-notes.

It was the one hobby of his life. He had studied it as other men study an honorable profession in which they are determined to succeed.

In 1855 he had attended a lecture at the Society of Arts, at which a certain Mr. Smee had explained to a deeply interested audience the means

used to who has a case at law, let him come and read my stele and ponder on my precious words, and my stele shall make his case clear to him, his right he shall see, and his heart shall be satisfied." No form of Babylonian life was neglected in this extremely comprehensive code of Babylonian legislation.

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## ALLIGATORS IN HARNESS

### CURIOUS USES FOR ROOSTERS, BEARS AND MONKEYS.

#### In Peru Monkeys Gather Nuts—Dogs Draw Carriages in Belgium.

Mr. Lee, who lives near the St. John River, Florida, has to go six miles down the river to post a letter and perform other necessary errands, and the journey impressed him with two facts—namely, that it was hard work to pull a boat against stream, and that the river teemed with alligators that had nothing to do. After a little further observation, he learnt that these alligators swim well and easily against the tide. Then he remembered that somebody of his acquaintance once had a tame alligator.

He got two baby alligators and kept them in a good-sized pond, teaching them to swim with a piece of timber attached by a line fastened round the shoulders. As they grew, he made the floating burden heavier, and finally fixed reins to their teeth and taught them to answer the pull. His neighbors laughed, but he persisted and at length tried them in the river with his heavy boat behind them.

There is more intelligence in the alligator than in some horses, and these amphibians did the journey of six miles and back in good style. They were kept hungry and fed with a good meal as soon as they returned from a trip, so that they quickly learnt to go to their destination and back, without stopping on the way to have larks with the other members of their species who have not enjoyed the benefits of civilization. Mr. Lee is delighted with the success of his experiment, and now has

#### SIX ALLIGATORS IN USE.

Draught animals and beasts of burden are almost exclusively confined to those which tread the earth, but the above-mentioned is one exception, and a native of Thuringia furnishes another. In the latter case a gull, the descendant of a bird from the coast, has been trained to fly steadily along with a collar and a trace, or line, by which holds a cord attached to the collar round the neck, and uses this primitive guide-rope in order to keep the bird under control.

Dogs or goats drawing baby carriages are among the ordinary sights of great cities, but a Cochinchina fowl doing duty in like capacity also comes within the scope of novelty. Mr. Plomesen, of the State of Iowa, has a lot of splendid Cochinchina roosters and one of them is a giant of its kind, and the majestic manner in which it strutted about induced its owner to try an experiment.

He made a light harness, consisting of a collar to go round the breast—or the lower part of the neck, whichever we may please to call it—from which run the traces, and another smaller collar that goes round the bird's nose, with reins attached. The rooster was then yoked to a baby cart, and rapidly learnt to draw it steadily and obey the pull on the reins. Two of the owner's children usually ride in the vehicle—a baby and an elder girl who drives.

#### ONE OF THE OLDEST TEAMS

ever seen was that which recently met the eyes of Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, at a State meeting; this was composed of a pair of rhinoceroses, with gay harness and ridden by postillions, drawing a gorgeous conveyance in which an Indian nabob was comfortably seated. The brutes were as docile as elephants.

An Austrian farmer, not far from Vienna, has an elephant to drag his plough. He bought the animal from a bankrupt showman, and he declares that he finds it better than a horse; it does more work in a given time with the plough, and has been trained to pick up and carry faggots and

a monkey up the yards on approaching the derelict, and their surprise may be imagined when they observed the intelligent creature waving his hairy arm to attract attention, and learnt that it was the monkey's cries that had reached them.

The three men left on the vessel—because they thought it safer than following the rest of the crew into the boats—told the rescuers that the action of the monkey was voluntary; it had seen one of the men go up and try to signal a passing ship, and had taken that duty upon itself during the remainder of the luckless voyage.—Pearson's Weekly.

### THE SUBMARINE MINE.

#### How It is Constructed and What Causes the Explosion.

I accomplish. That's all. I am the farthest removed from chivalry and the closest approach to humanly constructed, dehumanized force.

I do not tower in defiant state like the battleship. I do not flaunt myself skimming the range of the enemy's gun like the cruiser. I do not even slip squat along the water line like the torpedo boat. My place is in concealment twelve feet down.

True, I have comrades below the surface in the stillness. The submarine boat and the torpedo lurk unseen with me. But the submarine boat has flesh and blood inhabitants. It breathes. It has wives and children. And the torpedo boat moves. Its air chambers press upon its screws. Its screws palpitate with joy. It hurls itself mad against the enemy. It retains a vestige and a semblance of humanity.

I lie dark, still, crowless. I am released from human guidance. I scorn the sentiment of motion. No stir of action, no frenzy of courage enhalos me with the warmth of human triumph or despair.

At my head is a little metal tube containing sugar and chlorate of potash. O, sugar and chlorate of potash, what is human courage after all but chemical change transmuted cunningly through nerve tissue? I scorn the scorn which is heaped upon my chemical courage by the sentimentalists who prate about fair and open fields of combat. But that metal tube with the sugar and chlorate of potash inside it, let me expound its beauties to you further.

It conceals another tube, a glass tube, filled with sulphuric acid. An ignoble liquid? Not to be compared with the warm blood spilt on the rampart? This kind of sentiment almost gives me an emotion in return.

Almost. Not quite. With my metal and glass tubes, with my sugar and chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid I await, devoid of action or of feeling, the hull that ventures to cross me.

I am struck. My metal tube is bent. My glass tube is broken. Their contents swirl around the wires of my battery. An electric current courses through me. It finds a piece of platinum. The platinum answers at white heat and passes the signal to the fulminate of mercury by which it is inclosed.

Then comes the event. The fulminate of mercury expands. The men who built me said that it would expand to 25,000 times its volume. And it does in an instant. The mass of gun cotton surrounding it recoils before the blow, and, while recoiling, ignites, spreads, shoots upward, and when it sinks brings a battleship with it.

Did that ship belong to the men who dropped me here or to the men who searched for me with nets? I do not know. I do not care. I am iron, chlorate of potash, glass, platinum, steel, sugar, gun cotton, sulphuric acid, and fulminate of mercury. No flame leaps up on the altar of patriotism at my discharge. No sacrifice, no glory, no reputation springs from my accomplishments. I am success without victory. I am humanly constructed, dehumanized

## WEEDS WORTH FORTUNES

### A FEW TIPS FOR THE AMATEUR GARDENER.

#### Some Wild Plants Are Better to Remain in a State of Nature.

Millions of dollars are paid annually for the products of plants which are absolutely uncultivated, and though the majority of these wild plants can be improved by cultivation, yet some are actually valuable when allowed to remain in a state of Nature.

Take, for instance, the New Zealand flax, which produces a fibre much stronger than that of hemp. It flourishes in the marshes of New Zealand, but if cultivated the result is that the fibre produced is brittle, and practically useless.

Another plant of which the fibres are also the most useful portion—namely, hemp—grows to perfection under cultivation in Russia, whence great quantities of the raw material are exported for ropemaking. Hemp also grows in India, but there it is wild, while it no longer affords fibre, it is valuable because of the narcotic drug known as hashish which is made from it.

Speaking of plants producing fibre, the coming product, not only for ropemaking, but also for textile purposes, is ramie, which has for centuries past been grown in great quantities in China, but entirely for home use. Within the past few years it has been discovered that there are thousands of acres of land in India covered with wild ramie, which will, it is certain, return a great profit to those who market it. The latest use for ramie is to make sails for yachts. Ramie canvas is very light, strong, and

#### SILKY IN TEXTURE.

As a substitute for vanilla, Balsam of Peru has come largely into use during the past few years, and the exports of this latter plant are increasing rapidly. It is a South American weed, and, though it may eventually be brought into cultivation, at present it grows completely wild.

As for vanilla itself, this orchid is curiously impatient of cultivation, though it grows well even in a hot-house, yet it almost invariably refuses to mature its pod, from which the flavoring essence is extracted. The most successful vanilla plantations are those found upon the very site where the vanilla-plant has been found growing wild.

Speaking of natural products which refuse to grow anywhere except where Nature planted them, a very curious instance is the nutmeg. This valuable tree was originally found by the Dutch in the islands of the Malay Archipelago. Recognizing its value, they attempted to destroy all the nutmeg-trees except those on the Island of Banda, and so control a complete monopoly.

In this ambition they were defeated by wood-pigeons, which very soon carried the seeds all over the islands again. But afterwards, when an attempt was made to plant the nutmeg in India, Ceylon, and the West Indies, the tree simply refused to grow.

#### THR COW PARSNIP

is common enough, but we make no special use of it. Elsewhere the case is different. In Russia and Poland—in fact, all through Central Europe—women and children are employed by the hundred gathering the stalks, seeds, and leaves of this weed. Brewers buy them, and use them for the production of a kind of ale.

Among British wild plants which are very valuable must be noted samphire, which grows on almost every part of our coasts. Immense quantities of samphire are gathered for picklemaking. Butterwort also is a valuable weed, though its special use is better known in Scandinavia than

## POSTMEN KILLED ON DUTY

### DANGER AND ROMANCE OF LETTERCARRYING.

#### Tigers and Snakes Kill Indian Postmen—The Sahara Postman.

Twenty-seven native postmen were killed and eaten by tigers and other wild beasts last year in India, while no fewer than one hundred and thirty-five met their deaths through being bitten by poisonous snakes. These figures throw a lurid light on the conditions incidental to the delivery of letters in some parts of our great Eastern Empire.

But, then, it must be remembered that India is a large country, and the ordinary rural carrier simply will not take precautions. He insists, for instance, on going barefooted and barelegged in regions known to be infested with venomous reptiles, and he will calmly lie down for a nap in a tiger-haunted jungle.

Moreover, he persists in wearing a number of small bells about his person. The jingling of these as he jogs along, he says, serves to scare away the snakes. This may or may not be so. But it most certainly gives a warning of his whereabouts to lurking tigers and prowling panthers.

Nor can he be induced to arm himself properly. All his forefathers carried, when on similar errands, was a small spiked stick. And that is all four true native postmen will consent to carry to-day.

It is doubtful, though, whether he is in more danger than the postman who delivers the mails in many of the little out-of-the-way Alpine villages. In the winter time these men literally take their lives in their hands, and even during the summer months they have to be constantly on their guard

#### AGAINST AVALANCHES.

This will easily be understood when it is stated that there are several post-offices in Switzerland at a height of seven and eight thousand feet; while a pillar-box on the very summit of the Jaugaud, and from which four collections are made daily is nearly ten thousand feet above the sea level.

Near here, some few years back, three letter-carriers were crushed to death by an ice-fall. They were returning together for companionship, having delivered their letters and perished simultaneously.

In an adjacent canton in the summer of 1863, a postman fell into a crevasse while crossing a glacier, his two full bags on his back. All efforts to recover either the body or the mails were fruitless. But thirty-four years afterwards, in 1897 that is to say, the glacier vomited forth its prey many miles lower down the valley, and the long-lost letters were duly delivered to as many of the addressees as could be traced.

Not infrequently, too, these alpine postmen are attacked by the huge, fierce eagles that soar hungrily above many of the loftiest and least frequented passes. Usually the men are able to beat off their feathered assailants, but not always.

In July, 1899, for instance, a postman named Gustave Silva, who carried the mails on foot between the villages of Sospello and Paget Théniers, was fatally mauled by three large cock birds. And of two men who attempted to avenge his death, one was killed outright, and another injured so severely that his life was for a long time despaired of.

#### THE CAMEL POSTMAN

of the Sahara hinterland is yet another brand of letter-carrier who has need of plenty of personal pluck. The wild tribesmen of the desert look upon him as their natural prey; so that he never knows, when setting out in the morning, whether he will reach his destination at night in safety. Yet he takes it all truly Ori-



oeresses, with gay harness and ridden by postillions, drawing a gorgeous conveyance in which an Indian nabob was comfortably seated. The brutes were as docile as elephants.

An Austrian farmer, not far from Vienna, has an elephant to drag his plough. He bought the animal from a bankrupt showman, and he declares that he finds it better than a horse; it does more work in a given time with the plough, and has been trained to pick up and carry faggots and pile them in a cart, which it afterwards pulls, between the shafts, to the shed in the farmyard, and then unloads the faggots, where they are ready for use as fuel.

Travellers in Belgium will not fail to notice the milk and fruit carts, with dogs yoked to them, which, indeed, form one of the characteristic features of the country. In the old coaching days it was uncommon for some eccentric individual to turn out with a light trap and four or six dogs harnessed thereto, and race the coach along the Great North Road for miles.

There was one man known as "Old Lal," who took a delight in this sport about a century ago, while a certain Dumsdell, more recently, did a similar thing with a four-in-hand of greyhounds. On one occasion, as it is recorded, this team did the journey to Brighton and back in a little more than twenty-four hours, including stoppages for refreshment and rest.

Probably the quaintest turn-out of that kind was the experiment of a man named Doller, of Vienna, who astonished and terrified the inhabitants of the Austrian capital by driving out in a carriage drawn by

A COUPLE OF BEARS, and with another member of the Bruin family sitting on the box by his side.

Doller retired for a while from the public gaze at the request of the public, but he was not idle, and soon reappeared with a couple of wolves attached to his carriage. Once again vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the streets of Vienna was dislocated and the police had to step in; after this rebuff Doller retired for good.

In England, the only instance of a curious team is that of the Rothschild zebras, which Mr. Walter Rothschild has tamed and drives about his country seat. There are four of them. He is not the first to tame zebras or to employ them in the place of horses in England, for a pair of zebras were to be seen in the London streets more than fifty years ago.

A pair of quaggas, a similar animal, formed the sensation of the day in the vicinity of Hyde Park at a still earlier date, and were much admired as they drew an elegantly appointed carriage. The ostrich as a saddle horse may be seen in South Africa.

A gentleman once did the journey from Lismore to Fermoy in an oyster tub set on wheels and dragged by a pig, a hedgehog, two cats, and a badger.

A planter in Peru has about one hundred and fifty acres of nut trees, and when the time comes for plucking the nuts, the work is done entirely by apes, which he keeps.

The apes are separated into groups of four, and each quartette ascends a tree, after depositing a basket at the foot to drop the nuts into. Two or three foremen walk about the groves, playing lively tunes on some musical instrument, to encourage the workers, who are

VERY PARTIAL TO MUSIC. They work for several hours at a stretch, then they have a rest, with food and more music.

A monkey as a look-out man on shipboard is a curious instance of the strange uses to which animals may be put. This occurred on a derelict vessel some months ago, when the Dutch ship, Geertruida Gerarda, was sighted about six hundred miles from Fremantle, West Australia. The crew of the rescuing vessel saw

Did that ship belong to the men who dropped me here or to the men who searched for me with nets? I do not know. I do not care. I am iron, chlorate of potash, glass, platinum, steel, sugar, gun cotton, sulphuric acid, and fulminate of mercury. No flame leaps up on the altar of patriotism at my discharge. No sacrifice, no glory, no reputation springs from my accomplishments. I am success without victory. I am humanly constructed, dehumanized force.

#### AUTOMATIC COMPASS.

##### Registers Changes Made in Vessels Course and Warns Captain.

An automatic compass for use on board ship has been invented by a Frenchman, M. Heit.

It automatically registers, minute by minute, the direction of the compass, so that by consulting the chart which is the result it is possible to determine what the route was that was followed at a given moment of the passage.

The captain of a vessel indicates to the helmsman the route which the vessel should follow, but he does not know whether this route is followed unless he is continually observing the compass.

The Heit apparatus gives this information, registering every change in the position of the vessel, every move made by the helmsman and the exact time at which such change occurred; and so, in case of many varieties of accident, the chart enables one to establish exactly the responsibility. The apparatus has been in use for several months past, and has given complete satisfaction.

The compass card, instead of having at its centre an agate resting on a fixed steel point, is fixed on a steel pivot which rests on a fixed agate. The latter is bathed in a drop of mercury, which serves to conduct the current of electricity that makes possible the registering of the movements of the compass.

For this purpose the card has attached to it a small silver index, which is kept in constant electrical communication with the pivot by a fine and flexible wire. In the usual position this index does not touch the fixed basin surrounding the card, but by means of the electrical current the circuit is rapidly closed and opened, with the result that the angle of the boat with the meridian is registered.

For this purpose the basin is divided into a certain number of sections, isolated from each other and corresponding in each case to a special current, the registration being made on a sheet of paper by means of a spark produced by a small induction coil.

Certain sections of the basin also correspond to certain call bells, the captain thus being instantly informed of any abnormal deviation in the direction of the boat.

The apparatus also gives the speed of the boat by registering the revolutions of the screws, at each stroke of the piston a current being closed and a signal sent to the receiver, while the hour of departure is registered, together with that of every stop or start.

#### DRINK BILL FACTS.

It is estimated that the \$850,000,000 odd, the total of the British nation's drink bill for the past year, if reckoned by weight would mean 1,366 tons of gold. The sovereigns laid edge to edge would cover twenty acres. The length of the sovereigns, if spread into a line would be 162 miles. To count this sum, at the rate of a sovereign a second, would occupy six years and five months, Sundays excepted.

#### DE GUSTIBUS.

Little Binks—I only care to talk to women who let me make love to them.

Big Bounderson—I only care to talk to women who make love to me!

Europe—women and children are employed by the hundred gathering the stalks, seeds, and leaves of this weed. Brewers buy them, and use them for the production of a kind of ale.

Among British wild plants which are very valuable must be noted samphire, which grows on almost every part of our coasts. Immense quantities of samphire are gathered for picklemaking. Butterwort also is a valuable weed, though its special use is better known in Scandinavia than with us. If milk be poured upon the picked leaves of this plant, it attains the consistency of cream.

Quite the most valuable of all wild growths are the seaweeds. In Jersey alone the value of seaweeds used as manure is over \$80,000 a year. The immense beds of nitrate of soda which are worked in Chili, Peru, and Bolivia were formed by the decomposition of immense beds of seaweed. From these beds 1,250,000 tons of this most valuable fertilizer are yearly shipped to all parts of the civilized world. The market price is just under \$50 a ton, which gives an annual income to South America of \$60,000,000 a year.—London Answers.

#### GUESS AGAIN.

An old lawyer tells this story of one of his experiences, years ago in cross-examination. The witness seemed to be disposed to dodge his questions.

"Sir," said the lawyer, sternly, "you need not state your impressions. We want the facts. We are competent to form our own impressions. Now, sir, answer me categorically."

"From that time on he could get little more than 'yes' and 'no' out of the witness. Presently the lawyer said:

"You say you live next door to the defendant?"

"Yes."

"To the north of him?"

"No."

"To the south?"

"No."

"Well, to the west, then?"

"No."

"Ah," said the lawyer, sarcastically, "we are likely at last to get down to the one real fact. You live to the east of him, do you?"

"No."

"How is that, sir?" the astonished attorney asked. "You say you live next door to him. Yet he lives neither to the north, south, east nor west of you. What do you mean by that, sir?"

"I thought perhaps you were competent to form the impression that we live in a flat," said the witness, calmly; "but I see I must inform you that he lives next door above me."

#### DOWRY OF A BRIDE.

A marriage recently celebrated at Patrick, Glasgow, has a curious story attached to it. The bride's father and mother, who have been abstainers for over twenty years, gave as a marriage dowry to their daughter the sum of \$600. Every week since they became total abstainers the amount formerly spent in alcoholic liquor was banked for the little one who caused her parents to take the pledge. The little girl had seen her father slightly inebriated, and reproved him for it the next day. The parents have eschewed drink ever since, with the above result.

#### WORLD'S BIGGEST PORTS.

Antwerp, according to an official return recently published by the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, stands third on the list of the world's ports, with a total tonnage of 16,721,011 tons, entered and cleared. London is first, with a total tonnage of 17,564,108 tons, and New York the second port in the world, with a total tonnage of 17,898,058 tons. These figures refer to ocean-going traffic only.

one was killed outright, and another injured so severely that his life was for a long time despaired of.

#### THE CAMEL POSTMAN

of the Sahara hinterland is yet another brand of letter-carrier who has need of plenty of personal pluck. The wild tribesmen of the desert look upon him as their natural prey; so that he never knows, when setting out in the morning, whether he will reach his destination at night in safety. Yet he takes it all truly Oriental phlegm. Dressed in a crimson, short, braided jacket, green-turbaned, his curved, razor-edged sabre clanking the left flank of his gorgeously-bedecked beast, and keeping time to the jolting of his mail-bags, he trots at an easy, lurching swing his eighty miles a day, and regards a stray shot from a lurking "sniper," or an ambush of spearmen, as part of the ordinary routine incidental to his business.

This is barbaric, but regarded from the point of view of efficiency it is an improvement on civilized Japan, where the rural post-runner swings his baskets across his shoulders as did his ancestors centuries ago.

In Formosa, also, the mails are carried to this day by a man on foot, who jogs along with a paper lantern and an umbrella. Brazil has introduced post carts. But they are of the solid-wheel variety; and travel, as may well be imagined, at anything but express speed.

Siberia, except along the line of the new railway, has to rely on post sledges; and there are towns, and fair-sized towns, too, where more than two deliveries a year constitute an altogether exceptional state of affairs.

The postmen of the Landes, in south-western France, stride across the wastes on gigantic stilts, their feet a fathom or more above the ground.

In the interior of China, except in a few districts, there is no regular letter delivery, and, consequently no postmen. But many of the Mandarins and Taoists maintain semi-private, semi-public services of their own, and keep their runners up to their work by the simple expedient of

#### BEHEADING THE LAGGARDS.

Iam White used to waylay rural letter-carriers in Arkansas, where his lonely figure, clad in brown jean pantaloons, huge jack boots of untanned leather, slouch hat, and mask of black cloth, became a familiar terror of the road.

White was a bloodthirsty savage, who "shot first and halted afterwards." He boasted of having murdered in cold blood eleven postmen.

At last, things came to such a pass, that the entire mail service of the State was disorganized. The letter-carriers simply dared not start out on their rounds. So Uncle Sam dispatched a company of soldiers to the scene of operations, and they, after some difficulty, succeeded in hunting the brigand into a swamp, and killing him.

In olden times, of course, somewhat similar outrages were not uncommon in England. One such is remembered to this day, in the district in which it occurred, because of an extraordinary sequel.

The incident in question took place in the year 1798. A postboy, journeying between Selby and York, was "held up" by a single armed and disguised highwayman, and robbed of his mail. As the bags contained a quantity of valuable matter, a reward of \$1,000 was offered by the Government for the arrest of the robber. But nothing came of it.

In 1876, however, an old inn on the Church Hill, Selby, was pulled down. And there, concealed beneath the roof, were found the stolen mail bags, as well as the unknown highwayman's mask, and the very clothes he had been wearing, as described by the lad at the time.

Next door neighbors can pick flaws in the perfect man.

# CUT IN 2. ONE WEEK MORE.

The Balance of Our Summer Hats Must be Cleared Out.

And they will be if price is any object.

- All 25c. Hats now 15 Cents.
- All 35c. Hats now 20 Cents.
- All 50c. Hats now 30 Cents.
- All 75c. Hats now 45 Cents.
- All \$1.00 Hats now 60 Cents.
- All \$1.50 Hats now 75 Cents.
- All \$2.00 Hats now \$1.25.

Lots of hot weather yet. Buy them at once while you can find your size.

## J. L. BOYES.

## DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

**FARMERS** are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

## Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

## Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at 149.

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

## Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN BLEMISHES.

HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.

Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3RD.

Hoes, weedeers, scythes, rakes and all kinds of forks cheap at  
GREY LION HARDWARE.

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers. The only travel motion freezers made.  
BOYLE & SON sell them.

# ONE WEEK MORE.

We will continue giving 20% Discount on all Ladies' Button Boots and several lines of Lace Boots. This is a good chance. Don't miss it.

## Our Bargain Tables

are Laden with bargains for Men, Women and Children.

Men's \$1.50 Tan Boots for ..... 50c.

Children's Boots and Slippers \$1.25... 75c.

Children's Boots \$1.25 and 1.50 for... 80c.

Ladies' Fine Kid Slippers \$1.50 for... \$1.00

Ladies' Fine Kid Oxfords \$1.00 and 1.25 for ..... 75c.

MANY OTHER BARGAINS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Call and See for Yourself.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE Napanee, Belleville,

HOUSES, and Trenton.

JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

## HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams,  
And some new laid Eggs.

## Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market.  
Sold only by

JOY & PERRY.

## RICHMOND ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the By-Law for the opening of the Road allowance, between lots 12 and 13 in the 1st concession of Richmond running from the Deseronto Road to the Napanee River was read for the first time on July 4th, 1904 and it will receive its second reading on August 1st, 1904, and all persons interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

A. WINTERS,

Tp. Clerk.

Selby, July 11th, 1904

Selby, Ont.

## Blacksmiths.

Try the GREY LION HARDWARE for your next order.

## House to Let.

A new frame house on West street, 10 rooms with bath and hot and cold water. All modern conveniences. Good well at door.

Apply to

J. H. CLAPP.

## 28 c.

Wm Nevins, an Edmonton hotelkeeper, killed himself with a shot gun.

Machine Oil, paris green binder twine.

BOYLE & SON,

The Russian authorities are banishing or imprisoning many prominent Finlanders. The Vice-Governor of Elizabetopol, in Transcaucasia, Russia, was assassinated.

Close's Mills will stop for repairs for one week commencing on Monday 25th.

It is reported that France has threatened to land troops to suppress the rebellion in Kwangai province, China.

Picton Oddfellows will hold their annual decoration services on Thursday afternoon,

## NEWBURGH

The good old summer time was never more in evidence here than Monday. At five o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer registered ninety degrees in the shade. It was the hottest day so far this season.

The local baseball club has an offer to play at the Roman Catholic picnic in Mrs. Evans' Grove, near Centerville, on August 3rd.

Miss Ella Chant is visiting at Rev. C. L. Thomson's, Foxboro.

Mrs. Mears is visiting friends in the west.

Miss Florence Hughes, Detroit, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Samuel Kellar.

Mr. and Mrs. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Allison and Mrs. Hubbard, Detroit, Mich., visited at William Bradshaw's on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

Dr. Beeman and family left to-day for their camp at Beaver Lake.

Miss Lena Williams, of Napanee, is visiting Miss Bird Madden.

Howard Nesbitt and Herb McKim, of the Dental College, Toronto, are spending a couple of weeks at their respective homes here.

Miss Lena Lochead, Centerville, was the guest of Miss Beeman, last week.

Mrs. Henry Finkle, Napanee, is visiting Mrs. A. Madden.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Shorey attended the funeral of Mrs. Shorey's grandfather at Canifon on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames and Miss McGinness, Napanee, spent Sunday at M.W. Simpson's.

Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. C. W. Thomson arrived home last week after an extended visit in Toronto.

The Hornerites are conducting meetings in Finkle's hall.

Mrs. Hector Smith, Strathcona, is visiting at W. J. Lemmon's.

Mrs. Fairbairn, Deseronto, spent a few days this week at Peter Fairbairn's.

Mrs. McKim and daughter, Montreal, are visiting her mother Mrs. Burdette.

A little boy arrived at Samuel Kellar's on Sunday. That is what makes Sammy wear the smile that won't come off these hot days.

Mrs. Hamby, Napanee, spent Wednesday at her father's, James Davy.

M. Ryan and son Herbert, spent Sunday at Sydenham.

P. W. Brown spent Sunday at Mrs. Madden's on his way to Toronto. P. W. Brown assisted the choir of the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

C. H. Finkle is having the roof of his hall repaired. Madole & Wilson's men from Napanee were up against a hot proposition upon that roof handling galvanized roofing in that sun.

## Ordered Clothing

Just as Good as Skillful Making can Make.

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,

Napanee.

Upstairs in Harshaw Block.

Entrance next Pruyn's Liquor Store.

## CORNS HURT.

stop the hurt and cure the corn with CORN-OFF

You use it three days, by which time all ordinary corns are ready to leave.

Some old settlers take more treatment, but there's not one but that can be cured. Corn-off is safe and painless.

15 Cents.

at The Red Cross Drug Store

T. B. WALLACE, Phm, B.

## Binder Twine.

Plymouth special Blue Ribbon, Redtop, and Gold medal. Prices right.

MADOLE & WILSON

## Death of Mrs. Phippen.

Mrs. Harry Phippen, of Conwag, (formerly Miss Mabel Phippen, of Kingston) died at her home on Tuesday night after a lengthy illness. Deceased was formerly a teacher in the Kingston schools, and also in the North-West.

## Camp at Beaver Lake.

This week the members of the choir of St. Mary Magdalene church are camping on the shores of the beautiful Beaver Lake near Erinsville station. There are about thirty people in the camp and they are fully equipped for an enjoyable outing. Beaver Lake is one of the finest fishing spots in Ontario and the number of boats, and the amount of fishing tackle taken along by the party would indicate that they mean to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

## A Volunteer Dead.

The death occurred at one o'clock on Saturday morning, at the Kingston hospital of Charles Lindsay, Napanee. The deceased was a member of the 5th Field Battery and went from Napanee with the battery for the Barrieffield camp. He was taken sick during the last week of camp with a fever and after a couple days' confinement in the hospital tent there was removed to the General Hospital. The fever, however, was of a virulent type and developed into spinal meningitis or inflammation of the brain. The deceased was twenty-one years of age and the son of Henry Lindsay, Napanee. His death will be sad news to his fellow soldiers and friends with whom he was ever popular. The funeral took place from his father's residence, to the Western Cemetery vault.

A few hammocks left to be sold cheap.

BOYLE & SON.

## 20 Cents

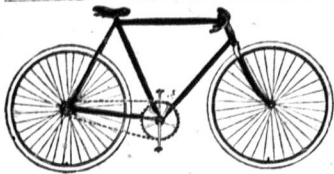
For 1 lb. Tin Cans

BERGER'S ENGLISH

BERG'S GREEN



White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers.  
The only triple motion freezers made.  
BOYLE & SON sell them.



# A Canadian Bicycle Is the One to Buy!

The many reasons for this will be plainly evident when you get it and ride it.  
Nothing complicated at all—built of the most durable materials obtainable and carefully constructed.

*It's Certain  
to Give You  
Satisfaction*

Manufactured by  
**W. J. NORMILE,**  
NAPANEE BICYCLE WORKS.

Also 100 Second-Hand Wheels ranging  
in price from \$5.00 up.

At The Plaza  
**BARBER SHOP and  
CIGAR STORE.**

Your Custom Solicited.  
Tel. 89. A. WILLIS.

**WOOL, WOOL,  
WOOL.**

We wish everyone, especially our  
OLD CUSTOMERS, who have  
Wool to sell, to NOTE the FACT  
that we are in the market

**This Year,  
Cash or Trade.**

We are now back in our new  
store, Smith's Old Stand, Grange  
Block. Our stock will be replete  
in all the lines usually carried, and  
in addition thereto

Scotch and English Tweeds,  
Plain and Fancy Worsteds,  
Men's Furnishings, &c.

New and Up-to-Date Goods.

**Lonsdale Woolen Mills.**

Transcaucasia, Russia, was assassinated.  
Close's Mills will stop for repairs for one  
week commencing on Monday 25th.

It is reported that France has threatened  
to land troops to suppress the rebellion in  
Kwangsi province, China.

Pictou Oddfellows will hold their annual  
decoration services on Thursday afternoon,  
August 11th.

The Citizen's Band, Pictou, will run an  
Excursion to Watertown on Thursday,  
August 1th.

It is reported that the United States will  
lodge a protest against the Canadian  
immigration propaganda in the former  
country.

The British Government has acceded to  
the request that the body of former President  
Kruger of the Transvaal be buried at  
Pretoria.

The explosion of a steam pipe in a mill  
at Penetanguishene caused a horse to run  
away, and Joseph Dusome, a lad, was  
fatally run over.

The strikers at the Dominion Steel  
Works at Sydney, N. S., have accepted the  
Government's offer to endeavor to bring  
about a reconciliation.

Thursday August 4th, date of C.M.B.A.  
excursion and picnic, per steamer Aletha,  
to Massaga Park and Belleville. Good  
days outing, good music for dancing.

At Craigmont mines North Hastings,  
William Welch, an engineer, who was  
attacked by eight Swedish miners armed  
with knives and a hatchet, has died of  
his injuries.

An understanding is said to have been  
arrived at between the leaders at Ottawa  
as to the disposition of business, and pro-  
tagation is expected by August 1.

J. A. Bennett, a well-known aeronaut,  
was drowned in the first of a series of  
exhibitions at Montreal. He fell with his  
parachute into the river, and although  
wearing a life-jacket was sucked under by  
the swift current.

The ticket office of the G. T. R. at Belle-  
ville was broken open by burglars Thursday  
evening of last week, but the thieves secured  
only sixty-five cents in coppers. Tramps  
are suspected.

The steamer Aletha brought a crowded  
excursion from Belleville to Napanee on  
Saturday evening. The excursionists so  
journed in town about an hour.

The ratepayers of Trenton will vote on  
the Ontario Electric Railway By law on  
Monday, August 1st. If the by-law carries  
Trenton will purchase \$20,000 worth of  
First Mortgage Bonds.

Sunday morning Forepaugh and Sells  
Bros' circus passed through Napanee  
enroute for Cornwall. At Kingston Mills  
one of the tent men fell off a car and was  
killed.

Pictou ratepayers emphatically voted  
down four money by-laws on July 14th to  
raise \$25,000 for municipal buildings, \$25,-  
000 for walks and street improvements,  
\$8,500 for electric light plant and \$5,500 for  
water-works.

Quite a large number of people were dis-  
appointed on Saturday morning when they  
journeyed to the steamboat dock to take a  
trip on the steamer Aletha. The boat failed  
to put in an appearance. The Captain of  
the boat says he knew nothing about an  
excursion being advertised for that date.

Thursday evening of last week Rev. and  
Mrs. Real were tendered a reception in the  
basement of the Western Methodist church.  
A very sociable evening was the result. A  
good programme was introduced and to-  
gether with speeches by Rev. and Mrs.  
Real, M. S. Madole, and others, the even-  
ing was most enjoyably spent by the large  
number present.

Paints, oils, and glass guaranteed best  
brands. MADOLE & WILSON.

Belleville, July 17.—Particulars have  
just come to hand of a shocking affair  
which took place at Craigmont Mines,  
North Hastings, last Sunday. William  
Welch, an engineer, was attacked by  
eight Swedish miners, armed with knives  
and a hatchet, and so badly was he mal-  
treated that he has since died. His assail-  
ants were arrested, and the citizens of  
Craigmont, where Welch was very popular  
could hardly be restrained from taking  
summary vengeance on his assailants.

Hay Fork Rope.  
MADOLE & WILSON.

**C.A. GRAHAM & CO.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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her mother.

## WEDDING PRESENTS

In Sterling Silver and  
Fancy and Useful China  
and Silver Platedware.

Jasper Wedgwood and  
Limoges China just in.

You must wear lots of jewellery to a  
wedding so be ready by selecting  
something in a good Chain, Pearl  
Necklet, handsome Bracelet or Brooch,  
or last but not least, a beautiful ring.

No trouble to show  
our Goods.

**R. CHINNECK'S Jewellery Store.**



**CHOOSE.**

The easy way to choose a suit is to come  
where the greatest variety of styles abound  
and that place is here. The more particu-  
lar you are about your Clothes the more  
you will enjoy looking at these master  
pieces of the tailor's art. Every detail in  
cut, make and trimmings shows plainly the  
excellence of our

**CLOTHING**

Our prices will at once convince you that  
we are a fair house to do business with.  
We begin the good work at \$3.50 for a  
splendid Tweed Suit, and give you lots of  
chances for suit satisfaction before we quit  
at \$15.00.

We invite you to inspect our stock, now  
as we are selling at greatly reduced prices.

**C. A. GRAHAM & CO.**

**20 Cents**

For 1 lb. Tin Cans

**BERGER'S ENGLISH  
PARIS GREEN,**

—at—

The Red Cross Drug Store

**T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.**

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Old cheese 2 lbs for 25c. New cheese 10c  
lb. at

GREY LION GROCERY.

**YOUR OLD FLOOR  
CAN BE MADE  
TO LOOK LIKE  
—NEW—**

We will tell you how and show  
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The Red Cross Drug Store.

**We are  
Headquarters For  
Hardwood Floor Finishes,  
Fillers and Varnishes.**

ASK US ABOUT

**The Gates' Treatment for  
Floors.**

**T. B. WALLACE.**

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers.  
The only travel motion freezers made.  
BOYLE & SON sell them.



# A Canadian Bicycle Is the One to Buy!

The many reasons for this will be plainly evident when you get it and ride it.  
Nothing complicated about it—built of the most durable materials obtainable and carefully constructed.

*It's Certain to Give You Satisfaction*

Manufactured by  
**W. J. NORMILE,**  
NAPANEE BICYCLE WORKS.

Also 100 Second-Hand Wheels ranging in price from \$5.00 up.

At The Plaza  
**BARBER SHOP and CIGAR STORE.**  
Your Custom Solicited.  
Tel. 89. A. WILLIS.

**WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.**  
We wish everyone, especially our OLD CUSTOMERS, who have Wool to sell, to NOTE the FACT that we are in the market  
**This Year, Cash or Trade.**  
We are now back in our new store, Smith's Old Stand, Grange Block. Our stock will be replete in all the lines usually carried, and in addition thereto  
Scotch and English Tweeds, Plain and Fancy Worsteds, Men's Furnishings, &c.  
New and Up-to-Date Goods.  
**Lonsdale Woolen Mills.**

Cloze's Mills will stop for repairs for one week commencing on Monday 25th.  
It is reported that France has threatened to land troops to suppress the rebellion in Kwangsi province, China.  
Picton Oddfellows will hold their annual decoration services on Thursday afternoon, August 11th.  
The Citizen's Band, Picton, will run an Excursion to Watertown on Thursday, August 1th.  
It is reported that the United States will lodge a protest against the Canadian immigration propaganda in the former country.  
The British Government has acceded to the request that the body of former President Kruger of the Transvaal be buried at Pretoria.  
The explosion of a steam pipe in a mill at Penetanguishene caused a horse to run away, and Joseph Dusome, a lad, was fatally run over.  
The strikers at the Dominion Steel Works at Sydney, N. S., have accepted the Government's offer to endeavor to bring about a reconciliation.  
Thursday August 4th, date of C.M.B.A. excursion and picnic, per steamer Aletha, to Massaga Park and Belleville. Good days outing, good music for dancing.  
At Craigmont mines North Hastings, William Welch, an engineer, who was attacked by eight Swedish miners armed with knives and a hatchet, has died of his injuries.  
An understanding is said to have been arrived at between the leaders at Ottawa as to the disposition of business, and propaganda is expected by August 1.  
J. A. Bennett, a well-known aeronaut, was drowned in the first of a series of exhibitions at Montreal. He fell with his parachute into the river, and although wearing a life-jacket was sucked under by the swift current.  
The ticket office of the G. T. R. at Belleville was broken open by burglars Thursday evening of last week, but the thieves secured only sixty-five cents in coppers. Tramps are suspected.  
The steamer Aletha brought a crowded excursion from Belleville to Napanee on Saturday evening. The excursionists so journeyed in town about an hour.  
The ratepayers of Trenton will vote on the Ontario Electric Railway By law on Monday, August 1st. If the by-law carries Trenton will purchase \$20,000 worth of First Mortgage Bonds.  
Sunday morning Forepaugh and Sells Bros' circus passed through Napanee enroute for Cornwall. At Kingston Mills one of the tent men fell off a car and was killed.  
Picton ratepayers emphatically voted down four money by-laws on July 14th to raise \$25,000 for municipal buildings, \$25,000 for walks and street improvements, \$8,500 for electric light plant and \$5,500 for water-works.  
Quite a large number of people were disappointed on Saturday morning when they journeyed to the steamboat dock to take a trip on the steamer Aletha. The boat failed to put in an appearance. The Captain of the boat says he knew nothing about an excursion being advertised for that date.  
Thursday evening of last week Rev. and Mrs. Real were tendered a reception in the basement of the Western Methodist church. A very sociable evening was the result. A good programme was introduced and together with speeches by Rev. and Mrs. Real, M. S. Madole, and others, the evening was most enjoyably spent by the large number present.  
Paints, oils, and glass guaranteed best brands. MADOLE & WILSON.  
Belleville, July 17.—Particulars have just come to hand of a shocking affair which took place at Craigmont Mines, North Hastings, last Sunday. William Welch, an engineer, was attacked by eight Swedish miners, armed with knives and a hatchet, and so badly was he maltreated that he has since died. His assailants were arrested, and the citizens of Craigmont, where Welch was very popular could hardly be restrained from taking summary vengeance on his assailants.  
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Old cheese 2 lbs for 25c. New cheese 10c lb. at  
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**YOUR OLD FLOOR CAN BE MADE TO LOOK LIKE —NEW—**  
We will tell you how and show you samples at  
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**We are Headquarters For**  
Hardwood Floor Finishes, Fillers and Varnishes.  
**ASK US ABOUT**  
**The Gates' Treatment for Floors.**  
**T. B. WALLACE.**



#### Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

#### Smallpox Near Belleville.

James Harry, of Sidney, has developed smallpox. A quarantine has been established.

#### Fishing Tackle.

When going fishing call and see what a small sum you require for an outfit. You will be surprised. We carry a complete stock at GREY LION HARDWARE.

#### Died in Kingston.

The remains of Mrs. Josephine Sagar, who died at Kingston, were brought to Napanee on Monday and interred in the Western Cemetery beside those of her husband, who pre-deceased her some three or four years. Mrs. Sagar had been in failing health ever since last summer and early in the spring she was taken to the Kingston hospital for treatment for tuberculosis, but nothing could stay the ravages of the dread disease. She was thirty-two years of age. One little son of eight years is left an orphan.

#### Runaway.

Tuesday evening a team of horses attached to C. H. Finkle's hearse ran away on Piety Hill. The end of the tongue broke off and when it dropped frightened the team causing them to run away. One of the horses was captured in the Campbell House yard, while the other was caught near the park. Beyond a broken whiffletree and the dashboard of the hearse being smashed, no other damage was done. The hearse was taken into T. G. Carscadden's barn, and after some slight repairs, the driver was able to proceed home to Newburgh.

#### Death of Mrs. Garratt German.

Only six days separated the demise of Mr. and Mrs. Garratt German, who have journeyed through life together for the past sixty years. The husband and father died on the 11th inst., and the wife and mother passed peacefully away on the 17th. He was aged 91 years, 7 months and 12 days, and she was aged 82 years 3 months and 11 days. Her funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 p. m. from her late residence North Fredericksburgh. Services were conducted at the home after which the remains were conveyed to the Western Cemetery and tenderly laid to rest beside those of her husband. Much sympathy is extended to the family in this the hour of their double affliction.

#### Received a Veteran's Jewel.

Tuesday evening Mr. Geo. Blewett, a member of Napanee Lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F., was presented with a twenty-five year Veteran's Jewel. E. W. Vandusen, District Deputy Grand Master, made the presentation on behalf of the lodge and accompanied it with a few well chosen remarks in which he spoke very highly of Mr. Blewett as a brother Oddfellow. He also made mention of the fact that Mr. Blewett had been initiated into Oddfellowship nearly thirty years ago and had always taken an active part and kindly interest in the welfare of his lodge. Mr. Blewett made a very nice reply, thanking the brethren for the souvenir and wishing the lodge and its members unbounded success.

#### In Memoriam.

Mrs. J. A. Amy, wife of Captain Amy, Moscow, Ont. and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cannon, Sharbot Lake, was born on March 17th, 1857, at South Dummer, Ont. She moved with her parents to the village of York. She was converted to God in 1864, under the preaching of the late Rev. William Patterson, and joined the Methodist church of which she had been a consistent member till the time of her death. Her illness lasted two weeks. She died firmly trusting Jesus. Her voice will be missed by the choir. She was a favorite and had many friends. She leaves a loving husband and one son to mourn but their loss is her gain. General sympathy is expressed for her relatives.—Kingston Whig.

#### Employees' Excursion.

Everybody knows that this is the most enjoyable excursion of the season, and make their arrangements accordingly. This year the Bay of Quinte R.V. Employees' Mutual Aid Association will hold their annual outing through the 1000/-lands down the Canadian Channel, on over to Alexandria Bay, remaining one hour thence up the American Channel to Thousand

# MADILL BROS.

## White Wear Values for the Coming Week.

**Great White Wear Sale** for the coming week beginning Saturday July 23rd. In all lines of WHITE WEAR viz:—White skirts, night gowns, corset covers, drawers, waists muslins and linen aprons. A manufacturer of high class WHITE WEAR had just finished his spring and summer business and wanted to make a clean sweep. So we cleared the range, of course these goods were never made to sell at the prices we are offering them for 25 per cent less than regular price. They are all made in the very latest styles and not a garment in the lot but is this year's make. What greatly adds to the importance of this sale, is that it occurs just when your needs for summer WHITE WEAR are greatest, at the beginning of hot weather. The Skirts are made of the finest Cambries and Nainsooks, with narrow or deep flounces trimmed with insertions or embroideries, and deep laces. All other lines of the same materials and as elaborately trimmed.

## Ribbons for Yourself and the Children.

Soft ribbons are very popular this season. No doubt due to their richness. We carry a complete range in all the new and leading shades. Also in widths from the marrowest baby ribbon up to the widest sash ribbon including black and colored velvets.

Special line in black and colored FAILE SILK, note the prices of the different widths. The best we have ever offered. Real standing quality every thread silk.

1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3½ in.
4c.	5c.	8c.	10c.	12½c.

Special Clearing of

## LADIES' PARASOLS

FOR SATURDAY,

**JULY 23rd.**

Regular \$1.00 Lines for

**63 CENTS.**

## CORSET DEPARTMENT.

New Corsets constantly arriving and as every well gowned woman knows that a perfect fitting corset is the first essential to a well fitted gown. A visit to our Corset Department will demonstrate the superior lines of Corsets which we carry. Here will be found the most correct and desirable models for each individual figure.



*Lady Curzon*  
STRAIGHT FRONT MOD. FIGURE

## Summer Percale.

A medium length Corset in white or drab color. Material of fine Batiste, lace trimmed and cool for summer wear, **50c.**



## Crompton Corsets.

of medium length and long hip. A very fine satcen material in dove color and lace trim-

## Crompton Corsets.

Military hip low bust, material of fine English Coutil in white and dove colors, nicely trimmed with lace in all sizes, **\$1 00**

## C. C. Corsets.

Long hip and straight front made of best English Coutil. White only. Special for stout

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**Napanee's Gala Day—August 10th.**  
Have you seen the large posters announcing the Firemen's grand Demonstration and Band Tournament at Napanee on August 10th. The programme of sports for that day will eclipse anything produced in Napanee for years, and will undoubtedly draw the largest crowd to Napanee that the town has ever seen. The town will be handsomely decorated with arches and banners. Besides this individual merchants will do some decorations in front of their respective places of business. Don't make any engagement for the above date, but make up your mind that you will visit Napanee. The exceedingly low rates on railroads and steamers will ensure a cheap trip. The street parade consisting of from ten to fifteen bands, together with the firemen from a distance will be well worth coming to see, to say nothing of the lengthy programme at the park.

Will stop for repairs one week commencing Monday July 25th, 1904 at Close's Mills.

## SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT BATH BOYS.

Parker Allen, Fred B. Gibbs, Harold Haight, Wilfred Haight, Harold Kilgannon, Bert Morrow, Edwin McDonald, Raymond McMaster, Arthur Peterson, Ross Pringle, Bert Grimlet, Arthur Tagwell, Stephen Weese, Harold Wright.

**GIRLS.**  
Kate Allan, Era Beaubien, Clara Craven, Mary Fleming, Alma Hough, Cora Mathews, Minerva Morrow, Josie McFeron, Inez Ohlmann, Ethel Paynter, Jennie Reid, Nellie Renzie, Laura Robertson, Maggie Rose, Fannie Tagwell, Maggie Weese.

## DEATH'S HARVEST.

The death of this most estimable lady, which occurred at the family residence, Main Street, west, on Friday last, terminated an affliction which had lasted for some years, and which had been borne with exemplary patience and christian fortitude and resignation. All that medical skill, the most tender nursing and the gratification of every wish was done to restore her to health, or mitigate her affliction, but all was of no avail to stay the hand of the destroyer and her death must indeed have been a happy release from the pain and suffering which she was called upon to endure.

The funeral from the family residence at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, was very largely attended, attesting the deep feeling of affection in which she was held by her intimate friends and also the feeling of sympathy for her surviving husband and the other members of the family. The floral display was very fine. The funeral service was conducted by the pastor of the First Methodist Church, Rev. J. J. Rae.

Buy your sugars and dealers for canning fruits, nothing but Redpath's sugars kept in stock at GREY LION GROCERY.

Good progress is being made in the building of the new retorts for the Napanee Gas Co. to enable the Company to produce gas from coal. Other improved appliances are also being placed in the Gas House.

Edgar Smith, an employee of the Bell Telephone Co. was arrested on Wednesday at the instance of Councillor Waller, while mutilating trees in front of Mrs. John Pollard's residence. The case came before Police Magistrate Daly on Thursday afternoon and was adjourned until to-day to allow the Bell Telephone Co. to procure counsel.

## Crompton Corsets.

of medium length and long hip. A very fine satcen material in dove color and lace trimmed. **75c.**

**E. T. CORSETS** with long hip, long below waist, bias cut and extra heavy front steels made of the finest English Coutil, beautifully trimmed \$1.50 and 1.75.

All Summer Corsets clearing for 50c.

All sizes of Children's Waists in stock, 25, 50 and 75 cents.



## C. C. Corsets.

Long hip and straight front made of best English Coutil. White only. Special for stout ladies **\$1 25**

**TAPE GIRDLES** made of strong wide tapes, perfect fitters. Suitable for medium or long waists. Made of best materials, WHITE only 50c.

We also carry the B. & I. Corsets.

**SILK CHIFFON FOUNDATIONS** best style and finish 5 cents.

Call and see Peggy from Paris.

Mosquito Netting 5c. a Yard.

## FRIDAY, REMNANT SALE DAY.

# NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

## GRAND EXCURSION!

—to—  
**Montreal & Ottawa**  
"All by Daylight"

PER STEAMER "ALETHA,"

Which has been overhauled and remodelled and upper cabin comfortably refitted for this trip with easy chairs, sofas, cosy corners, etc., etc.

Going Thursday, Aug. 11th,  
Returning Tues., Aug. 16th.

From Belleville and Bay of Quinte Ports via the St. Lawrence River (running the rapids,) Ottawa river and Rideau River and Canal route.

**Six Days—\$14.00**

Which include meals on board boat and hotel accommodation over night at Brockville, Montreal, Ottawa, (2 nights) and Smith's Falls.

Giving one day in Montreal and one day (Sunday) in Ottawa.

Tickets limited to 100 and can be reserved on receipt of \$3.00 deposit.

Boats leave Deseronto at 10 a.m. on 11th. Return tickets from Napanee to Deseronto will be furnished by underwriter.

For particulars and reservations apply to **W. J. MAGRATH, or REV. R. H. LEITCH, Belleville, Ont.**

Screen doors and windows, handsome designs. **MADOLE & WILSON.**

**East End Barber Shop**  
is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call. **J. N. O'BONNE Prop.**  
Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

Strictly Pure Paris Green.  
**MADOLE & WILSON.**

**Something to Interest the Ladies.**

We have received this week direct from Armour & Co. a full line of their celebrated Canned and Potted meats all of the Choicest brands and much too numerous to itemise. Just the thing for picnicing and camping.

**THE COXALL CO.**

Salt.  
Nothing but the Windsor kept in stock at \$1.40 barrel at  
**WALE'S GREY LION GROCERY.**

**The Democratic House of Lords.**  
To think what time was wasted in arguing about the house of lords. Tories saying it ought to be preserved because it was clever and Radicals saying it ought to be destroyed because it was stupid, and all the time no one saw that it was right because it was stupid, because the chance mob of ordinary men thrown there by accident of blood were a great democratic protest against the lower house, against the eternal insolence of the aristocracy of talents.—Chesterton's "Napoleon of Notting Hill."

**Little Luxuries the Best.**  
After all, it is a wide question whether the little luxuries enjoyed by the poorer classes and which consume their scant fortunes do not, in the long run, contribute more to the happiness of the human race than do the untold millions of the earth's money kings.

**The Foxy Daughter.**  
Ethel—Do you spend all of your allowance? Grace—No, I always save a little. The thrift of it pleases father so much that he always gives me something extra at the end of the month!

**A Shady Tree.**  
Patience—Does she ever speak of her family tree? Patrice—No; I think it was one of the shady sort of trees.

**The Same Thing.**  
MacBristle—Have you seen Dauber's latest color studies? The Critic—No, but I had the delirium tremens once.

The desire of knowledge, like the thirst of riches, increases ever with the acquisition of it.—Sterne.

**Binder Twine.**  
Sold cheaper than all dealers 500 feet for 10¢, 550 feet for 11¢, 600 feet for 12¢, 650 feet for 13¢.

**WALE'S GREY LION HARDWARE.**

Baskets covered, suitable for lunches or market, clothes baskets, hampers, at  
**BOYLE & SON**

**Agreement.**  
We the undersigned merchants of the town of Napanee, representing the different branches of business, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business, every Wednesday afternoon at 12.30, during the month of July, and the 2nd and 17th of August. The said stores to remain closed from 12.30 until balance of day.

Wilson Bros.  
McRossa Shoe Co.  
J. J. Haines.  
The Robinson Co.  
Madill Bros.  
The Hardy Dry Goods Co.  
J. L. Boyes (store).  
C. A. Graham & Co.  
D. J. Hogan & Son.  
M. McLeod.  
Mrs. C. A. Perry.  
M. J. Ross.  
Dexsee & Co.  
Smith & Bro.  
F. Chinnick.  
McIntosh Bros.  
Alice Wilson.

# "JUST WHAT"

That is the Question.

Weddings are now the order of the day, and what to select for your gift is the question.

Now be wise and call at Smiths' Jewellery Store, there you will see big value for the money you wish to spend in an up-to-date article.

**NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.**

**No One Urged to Buy.**

Napanee Jewellery Store,  
**F. W. SMITH & BRO.**